

RELIEF BILL APPROVED BY SENATE; VETO ALMOST SURE

Upper Chamber Completes Congressional Action, 43 to 31, on Measure Containing Loan Proposal That Hoover Opposes.

PRESIDENT CAN'T ACT IMMEDIATELY

House in Recess Over Week-End and Speaker Garner Must Sign Legislation During Session of Representatives.

WASHINGTON, July 9.—The Senate today completed congressional action on the \$2,122,000,000 unemployment relief bill. The vote was 43 to 31. The bill now goes to the White House for an almost certain veto by President Hoover.

As finally approved the bill provides for loans to individuals, the provision which aroused a sharp conflict between President Hoover and Speaker Garner. These loans would be made by the Reconstruction Finance Corporation from a fund of \$1,500,000,000 created under the bill. This provision is opposed by the President.

Other provisions would set up a \$200,000,000 fund under the reconstruction corporation for loans to states for direct relief of the jobless, and appropriate for a \$322,000,000 public construction program.

Veto Not Likely Today.

There is little likelihood, however, that President Hoover will have an opportunity to veto the bill today. It has yet to be signed by Speaker Garner and the House is in recess over the week-end. He must sign it during a session of the House.

Twenty-nine Democrats voted with 14 Republicans to approve the conference report in the Senate. Twenty-five Republicans, five Democrats and Shipstead, the lone Farmer-Laborite, opposed adoption of the report.

The five Democrats opposing the bill were: Bailey, Black, Connally, Glass and Gore. The Republicans opposing it: Barkley, Borah, Brookhart, Frazier, Howell, Johnson, Jones, McNary, Norbeck, Norris, Nye, Robinson of Indiana, Schall and Steiwer—14.

Representative Snell of New York, the republican leader, told President Hoover today that he thought a new relief bill could be passed by Congress within three days. He said there would be no need for holding long hearings on a new bill.

Arguments on Bill.

Senator Norbeck (Rep.), South Dakota, presenting the conference report for reading, said it represented the best efforts on the part of his group to obtain an agreement with the House. It was more a Senate bill than a House bill, he said, since the House had yielded on several of its provisions.

During Norbeck's explanation of the agreement Senator Wagner (Dem.), New York, co-author of the bill, interrupted to say President Hoover had advocated in his message to Congress May 31 loans to private industries and now was opposing them. Wagner added that Secretary of Treasury Mills also had urged before the Senate Banking Committee such loans for capital expenditures.

Norbeck said the Senate conference held the House loan provision, including borrowing privileges for individuals as urged by Speaker Garner, was "too broad and impossible to carry out" but that since the House conference had yielded on so many other provisions the Senate group gave in.

Norbeck said he agreed in a general way with the sentiments expressed by Garner on the subject, but that the individual loan provision bordered on socialism and "held out the false hope to the average man that he could come here and get money."

"Some Promise of Relief."

Senator Johnson (Rep.), California, said the most important thing the Congress had to do was pass a relief bill and added: "It will become the President or any other individual to stand in the way of any measure which in this hour of distress and depression carries some promise of relief."

He said that in the controversy between the President and Speaker Garner he preferred personally the position of the President, but that

U. S. WORKERS MUST PAY IN ADVANCE FOR VACATION TIME

Will Lose Two and One-Half Days' Salary Monthly Under Economy Bill.

By the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, July 9.—The 30-day furlough imposed on more than 500,000 of the Government's employees by the economy bill will result in deduction of two and a half days' pay from each monthly pay envelope, effective July 1.

This was ruled by Comptroller-General McCarl. At the same time administrative orders were in the making by which the Federal workers would serve through these unpaid days each month and accumulate vacation time later.

The Council of Personnel Administration, on whose recommendation President Hoover is to promulgate regulations, decided that while the five-day week was desirable in principle, it would work great hardship on many departments and could not be applied except in a few branches. McCarl's ruling prevented employees from taking leave now and paying for it later. All time taken off in excess of payless days already worked will be deducted immediately from the employee's next check.

U. S. BARS MISLEADING ADS IN SALE OF INDIAN BLANKETS

Trade Commission Finds Firm Has Hurt Business of Navajo Weavers.

WASHINGTON, July 9.—The Beacon Manufacturing Co., New Bedford, Mass., and Swannanoa, N. C., has been ordered by the Federal Trade Commission to stop using Indian pictures and names on its blanket advertisements unless it explains that the blankets are not made by Indians.

The commission found the company's display and names of blankets were injurious to the genuine Navajo Indian weavers and conveyed a false impression to the public.

Under the order the company may continue to call its products Indian blankets providing it uses such qualifying phrases as "Beacon Manufacturing Co. Indian blankets," "Beacon Indian design blankets," or "Indian design blankets."

The order specifically prohibits use of pictures of Indians weaving blankets, looms on which Indian blankets are made and Indian camping and marriage scenes.

EX-COMMISSIONER OF BUILDINGS IN CHICAGO GETS TWO YEARS

Christian P. Paschen, Official Under Thompson, Convicted of \$114,000 Tax Evasion.

By the Associated Press.

CHICAGO, July 9.—Christian P. Paschen, City Building Commissioner under Mayor William Hale Thompson, today was under a two-year penitentiary sentence for evading payment of \$114,000 in Federal income taxes.

Convicted by a Federal District Court jury a month ago, Paschen today was sentenced to the Federal Reformatory for Men at Joliet, Ill., by Judge Joseph P. Barnes. He must also pay a fine of \$10,000 and court costs amounting to thousands of dollars. Judge Barnes denied a new trial motion, but admitted Paschen to \$25,000 bond pending appeal to the Circuit Court.

WARM, THUNDERSHOWERS LIKELY TONIGHT, TOMORROW

THE TEMPERATURES.

St. Louis	75	74	72
Chicago	78	78	77
Indianapolis	78	78	77
St. Paul	78	78	77
Minneapolis	78	78	77
Omaha	78	78	77
Des Moines	78	78	77
Sioux Falls	78	78	77
Denver	78	78	77
Portland	78	78	77
Seattle	78	78	77
San Francisco	78	78	77
Los Angeles	78	78	77
Honolulu	78	78	77

Relative humidity at noon, 57 per cent. Wind, S.W. 15 to 20 m.p.h. (5:30 a. m.)

Available until Weather Bureau report at 7 p. m.

HOPE JOHN D. LIVES TO SEE IT.

Official forecast for St. Louis and vicinity:

Unsettled and rather warm to night and tomorrow, probably scattered thunderstorms.

Missouri: Local thunderstorms to night or tomorrow; not so warm tomorrow in west and north portions.

Illinois: Unsettled tonight and tomorrow, probably scattered showers; thunderstorms; somewhat warmer tonight in extreme north portion.

Sunset, 7:29; sunrise (tomorrow), 4:44.

Stage of the Mississippi, 15.3 feet, a rise of 1.4.

Next Week's Weather Outlook.

By the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, July 9.—Weather outlook for the week beginning Monday: For the Upper Mississippi and Lower Missouri valleys and the Northern and Central Great Plains, much precipitation likely, but fairly general showers may occur towards close; temperatures mostly near or somewhat below normal.

SINGER WIFE HELD AS A WITNESS IN REYNOLDS DEATH

Libby Holman Allowed to Remain at Estate but Man in Inquiry Is Ordered to Jail.

FIVE-HOUR SESSION OF INQUEST HELD

Former Stage Star Tells From Bed How Her Put Pistol to Head, Called Her and Fired.

By the Associated Press.

WINSTON-SALEM, N. C., July 9.—A Coroner's jury investigating the fatal shooting of Smith Reynolds, tobacco heir, today ordered the widow, Mrs. Libby Holman Reynolds, and Albert Walker, companion of the dead youth, held as material witnesses pending a resumption of the inquest Monday afternoon.

Sheriff Transou Scott made this announcement when the inquest was adjourned after a five-hour session behind locked doors at the Reynolds estate. Several witnesses were heard.

Scott said Mrs. Reynolds, the former Broadway blues singer, who secretly married Reynolds three months ago, would be allowed to remain at the Reynolds estate under guard, but that Walker would be held in the county jail.

Walker, lifelong friend and recently secretary to Reynolds, was taken into custody late last night, but was permitted to sleep in a hotel. Tonight, however, he will be lodged in jail, Scott said. Walker was the first person to reach Reynolds when he was shot early Wednesday morning, following a dinner party.

Coroner Dalton, at the request of the jury, also ordered Miss Blanche Yurka, New York actress and close friend of Mrs. Reynolds, to remain at the call of the jury. Miss Yurka, who was one of the guests in the Reynolds home on the night of the shooting, was re-examined today. Walker also was questioned again.

New Evidence Discovers.

Assistant Solicitor J. Earl McMichael said today's session was adjourned because of the discovery of new evidence. He said blood marks and fingerprints were found in a bathroom adjoining the sleeping porch on which young Reynolds was shot.

Bloody fingerprints, he said, were on the door leading from the bathroom into a bedroom. Records were made of the prints and they will be compared with the fingerprints of every person in the home on Wednesday night.

McMichael also said the jury wished to check several discrepancies in the evidence. The nature of the discrepancies was not revealed.

Although Mrs. Reynolds will be permitted to spend the week-end in her apartments on the estate instead of in jail, Sheriff Scott said one of his deputies would be posted outside her door, day and night.

Her Parents to Remain.

Mr. and Mrs. Alfred Holman of Cincinnati, parents of the former Broadway star, are staying in the Reynolds home, but Scott said they could not talk to their daughter except in the presence of his deputy.

Holman said he had nothing to say respecting the jury's action in holding his daughter. Asked if he would remain at Reynolds until the resumption of the inquest, he replied in the affirmative.

At yesterday's session of the Coroner's jury, the former Miss Holman told how her 20-year-old husband was shot. Her testimony was taken at her bedside. She has been ill since Reynolds' death.

She testified that her mind contained a 40-hour blank, broken only by a flash. In that flash, she said, she awoke from her strange mental lapse to see her husband press a pistol to his head. He called "Libby" and pulled the trigger. That was about 1 a. m. He died at 5:25 a. m.

Miss Holman swore she could not remember anything else that happened from 11 p. m. Monday till Wednesday afternoon.

It developed today that the only person attending the inquest other than the Coroner, the Sheriff, members of the jury and the witnesses is Alfred Holman, Coroner's attorney and father of Mrs. Reynolds.

Coroner Dalton, immediately after the death, called it a suicide, but Sheriff Scott, failing to find a motive, refused to drop the investigation. The only possible suicide motive advanced so far has been the rumor, according to the Coroner, that Reynolds and his wife had a marital rift a few days ago when Reynolds learned she was of Jewish extraction.

Too Undignified for Boston



Portrait of former GOV. FRANK G. ALLEN of Massachusetts by H. L. Wolff, New York artist, painted to be hung in the State House at Boston. Gov. Joseph B. Ely and the Executive Council liked the picture, but the art commission vetoed it with a frown. It seems hands in pockets isn't considered very dignified for a Governor.

\$500,000 FIRE IN BUSINESS DISTRICT OF MARIETTA, O.

Six-Story Building Destroyed and Several Other Structures Damaged.

By the Associated Press.

MARIETTA, O., July 9.—A six-story building was destroyed and several other structures damaged in a \$500,000 fire, which for a time laid the town of Marietta, Ohio, in ruins. The fire, which started in the business section, destroyed the entire business section. Seven firemen were injured slightly.

Before the blaze was brought under control, Marietta firemen had to summon aid from Parkersburg and Williamsport, W. Va.

The fire, of undetermined cause, originated in the wholesale department of the Union Hardware Co., a block from the Washington County Courthouse. The blaze was fanned by a steady wind and the Union building was soon a mass of flames. The loss by its destruction was estimated at \$200,000.

The fire spread to the Huff Chevrolet sales room, where it caused \$15,000 damage, next hit by the flames were the A. M. Swannick Department Store and the Ward-Nichols block, but firemen saved these structures with small losses. Several smaller buildings, however, were burned.

131 TAKEN FROM SINKING STEAMER AFTER COLLISION

No Panic, No One Hurt, When British Passenger Boat Meets Accident in Scheldt River.

By the Associated Press.

ANTWERP, Belgium, July 9.—The London and Northeastern Railway Co.'s steamer Malines, carrying 131 British passengers, collided with the Danish steamer Haneast in the River Scheldt this morning and was reported sinking. All the passengers and the baggage were transferred safely to the steamer Vienna which was in the vicinity.

The Haneast anchored nearby and did not report serious damage. There was no panic aboard the Malines after the collision, and no one was hurt.

MANY BONUS SEEKERS OBTAIN FARE, LEAVE CAPITAL AT ONCE

Line Forms as Soon as Hoover Signs Bill to Advance \$100,000 for Transportation.

By the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, July 9.—Hundreds of World War veterans today took advantage of the opportunity to go home over the many miles they traveled to Washington weeks ago to press their demands on Congress for payment of the bonus.

As soon as President Hoover signed the bill yesterday for lending the "bonus marchers" \$100,000 for transportation home and food en route, disappointed recruits to the bonus-seeking ranks fell in line at the Veterans' Administration offices and sought to muster out.

More than 500 had applied when the offices closed at midnight; approximately a third that number were passed upon favorably, and many immediately set out for home. Others were in line when the offices opened this morning.

Insects Invade New York.

NEW YORK, July 9.—New York was invaded by countless thousands of white moths and winged ants in the early hours today. The air suddenly became filled with the white insects which swarmed to ward street lamps, electric signs and illuminated store windows. The winged ants settled on faces, necks and bare arms. The moths invaded homes, hotels and restaurants. They gradually disappeared with the coming of daylight.

CUBAN SECRET POLICE HEAD ASSASSINATED

Two Policemen With Him Shot to Death With Shotgun in Havana.

By the Associated Press.

HAVANA, Cuba, July 9.—Capt. Miguel Calvo, head of the secret police of Cuba, was assassinated in the street today by an unidentified assassin. He was riding through Waterfront avenue in his automobile with two policemen when the assassin opened fire with a shotgun. The policemen with him were killed instantly. Calvo was taken to a hospital with 36 bullets in his body and died in a few minutes. A witness said there were five men in the assassin's car.

Recently Calvo had been active in uncovering conspiracies against the Government. He was responsible for raids which resulted in the discovery of bombs, arms and ammunition and in numerous arrests. He was a confidante of President Machado and in some quarters was regarded as one of the mainstays of the Government.

He had been a member of the secret police force from the time of its organization and was reputed to be wealthy. Several unsuccessful attempts on his life had been made in the last few months.

The Government announced that Havana had been placed under military control, with the army exercising supervision over the police. The city was divided into four districts, with a supervisor for each district.

ST. LOUIS BOY, 14, ASLEEP ON TRACKS, KILLED BY TRAIN

Francis Creamman Run Down Near Poplar Bluff; Companion Is Not Injured.

Francis Creamman, 14-year-old son of Mr. and Mrs. Russell R. Creamman, 4310 W. Evans avenue, was instantly killed early today when struck by a Missouri Pacific train while he slept on the railroad tracks near Poplar Bluff, Mo., according to dispatches.

His companion, Harry Montgomery, 15, 4354 Evans avenue, was asleep nearby, was uninjured. He said they left St. Louis yesterday morning and were on their way to Little Rock, Ark.

Mrs. Creamman said her son left home without permission Thursday night and had not been heard from until news of the accident. She said she learned he had spent Thursday night at the Montgomery home. Creamman is a decorator.

HOOVER SIGNS KIDNAPING BILL

Cochran Measure Penalizes Random Demands by Mail.

By the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, July 9.—President Hoover today signed a bill making it a Federal crime, punishable by \$5000 fine or 20 years imprisonment to send ransom demands and kidnapping threats through the mail.

Introduced by Representative Cochran (Dem., Missouri), the measure was altered in the Senate to provide that the letter sender would be subject to arrest and prosecution at the place of mailing the letter only, and not at the destination also. It was explained that arrest at the place of delivery might force defendant to stand trial far from their own community, thus perhaps working an injustice.

WAR DEBT POLICY OF U. S. REMAINS UNCHANGED, STATE DEPARTMENT SAYS

Hoover's Statement Against Cancellation of Obligations, Issued at Time of Moratorium, Is Again Quoted.

SENATORS AROUSED BY REVISION TALK

McKellar Demands to Know If Reports Are True That Government Has Expressed Willingness to Consider Slice.

By the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, July 9.—A declaration that the United States has not changed its attitude on war debts since June, 1931, was made by the State Department today at about the same time a demand was made in the Senate to know if any representative of the Government had expressed a willingness to consider any further reduction in the debts.

Senator McKellar (Dem.), Tennessee, introduced a resolution calling attention to press reports that the Government had expressed a willingness to consider a further reduction and demanded to know if the reports were true and "if so by what authority any representative of the United States has taken such action." McKellar pointed out that in approving the moratorium Congress had declared its opposition to further change in the debts.

Another resolution was presented by Senator Gore (Dem.), Oklahoma, requesting the State Department to ascertain if any nations indebted to the United States desired to transfer any colonial possessions to this country in lieu of cash payment of the debts.

Read Opposes Reduction.

Meanwhile, Senator Reed (Rep., Pennsylvania), an administration supporter, reiterated his opposition to further revision of the debts. "Germany, almost completely disarmed, has shown she is unable to pay reparations," Reed said. "The people owing us are paying many times for armaments what they are required to pay us."

The State Department's statement follows:

The American Government is pleased that, in reaching an agreement on the question of reparations, the nations assembled in Lausanne have made a great step forward in the stabilization of the economic situation in Europe.

"On the question of war debts owing to the United States by European Governments there is no change in the attitude of the American Government which was clearly expressed in the President's statement concerning the proposed moratorium on intergovernmental debts on June 20 of last year."

President Hoover's statement of June 20, 1931, said in discussing intergovernmental debts:

"I do not approve in any remote sense of the cancellation of the debts to us. World confidence would not be enhanced by such action. None of our debtor-nations have ever suggested it."

"But as the basis of the settlement of these debts was the capacity under normal conditions of the debtor to pay, we should be content with our own policies and principles if we take into account the abnormal condition now existing in the world."

"I am sure the American people have no desire to attempt to extract any sum beyond the capacity of any debtor to pay and it is our view that broad vision requires that our Government should recognize the situation as it exists."

Quoted Hoover in 1931.

A reaffirmation of the administration's position to any total cancellation of war debts to the United States was made today by Representative Snell of New York, the republican leader.

Hoover's position, pointed to a copy of the chief executive's statement in June, 1931, in which he said: "I do not approve in any remote sense of the cancellation of the debts to us."

"I am very sure," Snell asserted, "there has been no change in the administration's attitude since that statement was made."

Snell declined to discuss the President's message of last December, however, in which Hoover said "further temporary adjustments" of debts would be necessary. Nor would he comment upon the President's statement at the same time recommending the recreation of the

LOST BATTALION RESCUER DIES

Col. Weston Jenkins Succumbs in Tourist Camp.

By the Associated Press.

ROME, N. Y., July 9.—Col. Weston Jenkins, 41 years old, who was in charge of a detachment that went to the rescue of the "lost battalion" in the World War, died last night at a tourist camp near Amsterdam. He was driving from his home here to Albany when he was stricken.

Jenkins was an official of the Revere Copper & Brass Co. In the war he was commander of the Thirty-ninth Infantry. He won the distinguished service cross and citations in general orders for gallantry and judgment on two occasions. He was born in New York Feb. 20, 1881.

RELIEF COMMITTEE NAMED BY MAYOR

Following are the members of the committee of 71 appointed today by Mayor Miller to recommend measures to meet the present relief crisis in St. Louis.

Carter Atkins, Paul Bakewell Jr., Dr. Julius L. Blochhoff, August Busch Jr., John A. Bush, Maurice Cassidy, John P. Chew, L. Wade Childress, Dr. M. B. Clifton, William S. Cohen, Martin J. Collins, Benjamin C. Comfort, W. H. Danforth, Samuel C. Davis, R. F. Dickmann, V. C. Divine, N. A. Doyle, Sterling Edmunds, Jules R. Field, D. R. Francis Jr., C. W. Gaylord, Archbishop John J. Glennon, Rabbi Julius Gordin, Edward P. Goeling, H. M. Hammar, R. S. Hawes, W. L. Hammingway, William L. Igoe, Rabbi Ferdinand Iserman, Judge William T. Jones, Albert M. Keller, David Kreyling, Edward L. Kuba, Clarence Lange, George Luermann, E. K. Love, Robert Land, Rev. John W. MacIvor, Sidney Maestre, Edw. Malinckrodt Jr., Ed. P. Mangelsdorf, Morton J. May, E. R. Meisner, Henry Miller, H. P. Mueller, Kurt V. Moll, Charles Nagel, Walter J. G. Neum, K. F. Niemoller, Louis Nolte, Isaac H. Orr, Elmer E. Prange, Joseph Pulitzer, John Queney Sr., Frank Ragan, Aaron S. Raub, E. Lansing Ray, Elsey M. Roberts, A. L. Shapleigh, Ethan Shepley, Luther Ely Smith, Tom K. Smith, Dr. H. W. Soper, A. F. Versen, Harry E. Wallace, Henry R. Weisler, Walter E. Weisenburger, Charles Wiggins, George C. Willson, Charles E. Williams, Frederick G. Zelbig.

MAYOR NAMES 71 TO FIND WAY OUT OF RELIEF CRISIS

Committee Requested to Meet at City Hall on Wednesday — Solution Entirely Left With This Group.

A committee of 71 citizens was appointed today by Mayor Miller to consider what can be done for the relief of destitution in St. Louis.

Letters were sent to them today, asking them to attend a meeting at the City Hall next Wednesday morning at 11 o'clock. Thomas F. Muldoon, Mayor Miller's secretary, said the Mayor would have no plan to recommend, but would leave the solution entirely to the committee. No chairman was named.

No more serious difficulty has ever confronted St. Louis, Mayor told 200 business and civic leaders yesterday at City Hall. The Citizens' Committee on Relief and Employment had reported to him that it could no longer cope with the situation. The Crisis Committee had raised more than \$1,000,000 but this had proved insufficient; one-eighth of the city's population was in need, and he had summoned the leadership of the community "to protect the health, welfare and social order of the city."

The outcome of the conference was the suggestion that the Mayor appoint another committee. This group is to consider what can be done and report next Friday at another meeting of those who attended yesterday's session.

Before the conference opened the Legislation Committee of the Board of Aldermen amended the special tax bill affecting trust companies to provide for a levy of 5 per cent on gross receipts instead of an annual license fee of \$500. This is one of the pending relief measures.

ANOTHER STATE REPEAL VOTE

OLYMPIA, Wash., July 9.—With 51,390 signatures attached—12,500 more than enough—Initiative No. 61 to repeal the state bone dry law was filed yesterday with the Secretary of State for placing on the November ballot.

REPARATIONS PACT SIGNED; PLEA ON WAR DEBTS NEXT

As Result of Lausanne Parley, European Powers Will Ask U. S. to Join in Move for Revision of Obligations.

NEGOTIATORS VOICE GREAT SATISFACTION

German Chancellor Receives Congratulations — British Premier Hailed for Holding Conference Together in Deadlock.

By the Associated Press.

LAUSANNE, Switzerland, July 9.—The Lausanne conference on war debts and reparations was officially declared closed at 11:25 a. m., today after representatives of the principal Powers had formally initialed the agreement to scale Germany's reparations bill down from the original \$84,000,000,000 to about \$112,500,000.

The convention does not go into effect, however, until it is ratified by the Parliaments of the initialing countries which, by an unwritten agreement, will not take place until after the United States reconsiders the question of scaling down the war debts due her from Europe.

The next step is expected to be a request from these Powers to the United States to join in a parley to revise war debts.

MacDonald's Closing Address.

"Great transfers of post-war sums," said Prime Minister MacDonald of Great Britain, presiding at the initialing ceremony, in his closing address "have not been a punishment to one nation, but a burden upon all."

"The most self-satisfied country in the world—the United States—has been hit as hard as we."

This begins a new chapter. We have closed the book and opened a new one. Agreement has not been easy. There are too many old memories which are not easy to up-lift.

"Lausanne must put into effect a universal framework. Europe cannot live alone. The arrangements signed here must have a response elsewhere."

He urged the Premiers of the various countries to go forward during 1932 and 1933 with great courage. Referring to the Far East he asked for "a straight name of candor."

"Our friends in the Far East," he said, "must show the homage to the League of Nations as other countries do."

After the conference was officially closed the delegates drank a toast to world prosperity.

Two Committees Created.

Two committees were created before the conference adjourned. The first is to deal with non-German reparations. Former Premier Theunis of Belgium was named chairman. Bonnet of France was elected chairman of the second committee, which is to deal with Danubian problems.

Sir John Simon and Louis Germain-Martin read statements suspending the intra-European debts until the new agreement is ratified by national parliaments. This statement was made at the request of the Italian delegation.

The conference decided to invite the League of Nations to evoke a conference on monetary and economic questions for which Belgium, France, Germany, Italy, Japan and Great Britain would appoint two experts, one qualified to deal with economic questions, the other qualified to deal with financial questions.

The conference further resolved the agreement said, "to invite the United States of America to be represented on the committee on the same basis as the governments of the states mentioned above."

The Council of the League of Nations was asked to nominate three persons qualified by their financial competence, and three persons qualified by their economic competence.

The initialing ceremony was held in the Beas River Hotel, where most of the sessions of the conference took place. Prime Minister MacDonald, whose tenacity is credited with having brought about the agreement, was the first to use the gold pen in initialing the document.

He was followed by Premier Rankin, Paul Hymans and Emilio

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GARNER WILLING
TO DEFER BILL FOR
TREASURY INQUIRY

Says He Will Postpone
Move If Republicans
Think Disclosures Now
Would Cause Alarm.

SNELL OPPOSES
SPEAKER'S PLAN

G. O. P. Leader Declares
There Is No Excuse for
Investigation and No
Support for Charges.

By the Associated Press.
WASHINGTON, July 9.—Speaker
Garnier told newspaper men to-
day that, if the Republican or-
ganization in the House thought it
best for the country not to in-
vestigate the Treasury Department at
this time because of the alarm dis-
closures might cause, he would de-
fer it temporarily.

Garnier made the assertion short-
ly after Representative Snell of
New York, the Republican leader,
had told newspaper men the resolu-
tion calling for the investigation
would not be passed.

"There is no excuse to investi-
gate," Snell said. "Garnier has
nothing to back up his statements
anyway."

Snell was absent yesterday when,
late in the day, the investigation
discussion was injected into de-
bate by Representative McFadden
(Rep.), Pennsylvania, who asked
Garnier why he had not started the
inquiry he advocated last session.
Garnier replied that he would sup-
port one.

Start of Garnier Move.
"If the Republicans in the House
are ready to support the investi-
gation demanded by Representative
McFadden, then we are ready to
go ahead," Garnier said. "We
have sufficient data on which to
make the investigation."

Meanwhile Garnier had a resolu-
tion drafted and submitted to the
House Rules Committee calling for
the inquiry. L. H. Parker of the
Joint Congressional Committee on
Internal Revenue, went before the
committee to discuss it.

Garnier said today Representative
McFadden of Michigan, acting
Republican floor leader, "demanded
on the floor yesterday that the
investigation be made."

"Apparently my position was not
made clear," Garnier said. "I gave
reasons for not pushing the investi-
gation which I thought were patri-
otic and in the interest of the country.
I was afraid the disclosures
would hurt the country economi-
cally at this time."

"But the investigation has got to
be made some time and will be
made and if the Republicans still
want it, we are ready to go ahead
with it. If the Republicans admit
that the investigation will bring
about disclosures that will do harm
to the country, we'll be willing to
defer it at this time. If they feel
that any disclosures made will not
hurt the country, then they will
have no objection to the investi-
gation."

Purpose of Inquiry.
Garnier said the investigation if
made would be into the \$2,730,000-
000 in tax refunds, rebates and
credits made by the Treasury since
1922 up to the present time. The
\$2,730,000 tax refund to the United
States Steel Corporation, and
particularly a \$6,000,000 item would
be looked into, he said.

Parker presented the resolution
drafted at the direction of the
Rules Committee. It would include
within the scope of the investiga-
tion the Treasury, Comptroller of
the Currency, Federal Reserve
Board and any individual, corpora-
tion or estate that might be nec-
essary to inquire into.

McFadden appeared before the
committee, but a strenuous objec-
tion to his appearance without the
presence of Treasury officials was
made by Representative Purnell
of Indiana, the ranking Republi-
can member.

"You don't usually ask a de-
fendant if he wants to be in-
dicted," Representative O'Connor
(Dem.), New York, remarked.

"In the last 10 years \$1,733-
000,000 has been refunded by the
Treasury," O'Connor said. "That
fact alone in my opinion warrants
an inquiry."

"This man smacks of an ex-
parte political proceeding," Purnell
retorted.

Over the objection of Purnell
and other Republican members,
McFadden took the stand to tes-
tify.

John D.'s 93d Birthday Picture



PHOTOGRAPH of the oil king taken at his Pocatello (N. Y.) estate yesterday on the occasion of his ninety-third birthday.

REPARATIONS PACT
SIGNED, NEXT MOVE
IS APPEAL TO U. S.

Continued From Page One.

Francqui for Belgium, Sir John
Simon, representing the British do-
minions, Antonio Mosconi for
Italy, Premier Herriot for France,
Zaleski for Poland, Ambassador
Shigeru Yoshida for Japan and
Chancellor von Papen, Ambassador
von Neurath and Count Schwerin
von Krosigk for Germany.

The seal affixed to the agree-
ment was the final act of the cere-
mony which was more than 400 years
old. It was originally used on the
treaty of fraternity in 1525 be-
tween Freiburg and Bern, on the
one hand, and Lausanne on the
other.

Chancellor von Papen was
swamped with telegrams of
congratulations from Germany.
"Bravo!" said one signed by Dr.
Hjalmar Schacht, former head of
the Reichsbank and one of the
most prominent German exponents
of cancellation of the post-war ob-
ligations.

Several of them came from war
veterans who hailed "the end of
reparations."

The hall of the hotel, where for
weeks the conferees struggled
against what seemed insurmount-
able obstacles, echoed with signs
of relief and exclamations of satis-
faction. On all sides tribute was
paid to the tenacity of MacDon-
ald, who clung to the frayed threads of
hope throughout the weeks of dis-
cussion and forced a fresh start
every time the efforts to bring Ger-
many and France together failed.

Glads the Agreement.
The agreement, which was
reached by the six principal pow-
ers following the break of the
Franco-German deadlock yesterday
contains a preamble detailing the
conference's efforts for peace and
five resolutions outlining the terms
of the settlement.

Five resolutions adopted were,
briefly:

(1) An agreement regarding
reparations between Germany and
the former Allies.

(2) Conditional measures ex-
tending a moratorium on inter-
governmental debts.

(3) An agreement to assist
Austria and the Danubian states
which are in financial difficul-
ties; and

(4) Creation of a committee to
study the grain problem in the
Danubian states which are em-
barrassed by a huge grain sur-
plus; and

(5) Creation of the machinery
for a world economic conference
under auspices of the League of
Nations.

(A summary of the agreement is
printed elsewhere in today's Post-
Dispatch.)

Shortly after the agreement was
announced last night press dis-
patches came from Washington
saying the United States was ready
to consider any proposals its Eu-
ropean debtors might make for
the reconsideration of war debts
settlements.

The announcement created a pro-
found impression on the European
delegates and was greeted with ex-
pressions of joy.

Dino Grandi, Italian Foreign
Minister, hailed it as the "best news
since the opening of the confer-
ence."

Germans-Martin of the French
delegation said: "We are natu-
rally happy to hear that; it bears
out the policy France has fol-
lowed."

E. F. SWIFT ESTATE \$5,000,000
CHICAGO, July 9.—The will of
Edward F. Swift, chairman of Swift
& Co., who fell eight floors to his
death in May, was admitted to
probate yesterday. It disposes of
a \$5,000,000 estate.

Swift left \$1,500,000 to charity,
half the remainder to his widow
and the rest to three children in
trust.

U. S. FLYERS TELL
OF LANDING IN
RUSSIAN PEAT BOG

Mattern and Griffin Not
Hurt Except for Scratches
but Plane Is Damaged
Somewhat in Upset.

By the Associated Press.
BORISOV, Russia, July 9.—
James Mattern, limping from a
bruised knee, and Bennett Griffin,
one eye blacked and adhesive tape
covering scratches on his forehead,
were busy dismantling their dam-
aged airplane today when a re-
spondent found them in the bog
near Borisov where their projected
round-the-world flight ended
Thursday.

They were in good spirits, seem-
ingly none the worse for their
adventure except for their superfi-
cial injuries.

They explained that they had
thought they could make the air-
port here but misjudged the dis-
tance and winded up in the peat
bog a few hundred yards away.

"Our landing was perfect," Mat-
tern said, "but the soft ground
caused the plane to nose over, and
here we are."

Both airmen expressed the belief
that the plane could be repaired
and flown again. Their future
plans in this respect will be de-
cided when they go to Moscow to-
morrow.

An army transport corps officer
on duty here was the first to reach
the plane and the Americans
landed. He found them crawling
out from under their plane, and
they were slightly dazed. The of-
ficer gave the men first aid, and
unable to talk with them, sum-
moned the chief of the district
army garrison who spoke English.

Later the airmen were taken to
Minsk where they received hospi-
tal treatment.

Both Mattern and Griffin ex-
pressed great appreciation for the
courtesy shown them everywhere.
"Neither of us was hurt except
for a few scratches," they said.

"We are coming to Moscow to-
morrow by train and are shipping
parts of our plane there for re-
pairs."

"Technical difficulties with the
controls of the plane forced us to
land," the flyers said. "Then the
plane turned over as we came down
in the bog."

"We're both all right, but very
sorry we failed in our attempt to
beat the round-the-world record.
We were forced down just after we
thought we had completed the
most difficult part of the trip, and
we were making excellent time."

TORRENTIAL RAIN DAMAGES
BOTH CITIES OF NOGALES
Wall of Water Sweeps Through
Border Towns; Loss Es-
timated at \$75,000.

By the Associated Press.
NOGALES, Ariz., July 9.—A
four-foot wall of water, sweeping
down from the mountains of
Mexico, did a torrential rain,
caused damage estimated at more
than \$75,000 when it struck the two
border cities of Nogales, Ariz., and
Nogales, Sonora, last night.

Accompanied by high winds, the
rain drenched the mountains and
the water swept open streets and
lashed in the hour in which it
lasted in Nogales a precipitation
of two inches was recorded.

More than 20 adobe houses in
Nogales, Sonora, collapsed as the
water melted their foundations.
The water swept open streets and
lashed in the hour in which it
lasted in Nogales a precipitation
of two inches was recorded.

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of two inches was recorded.

BOMBS AND PLEAS FOR PEACE
DROPPED ON REBELS IN PERU

Aviators For Government Said to
Have Driven Out Revolution-
ary Forces.

By the Associated Press.
LIMA, Peru, July 9.—Loyal
aviators bombed the O'Donovan
Barracks, where a band of rebels
had fortified themselves today,
and dropped pamphlets urging the
revolutionaries to surrender.

A Government report said the
attack drove the rebels out of the
barracks to the outskirts of Tru-
jillo, which they captured yester-
day after a skirmish with the
small military garrison.

Except for the region about
Trujillo the rest of the country
was quiet. Reinforcements sent to
that town yesterday had not yet
arrived.

Peru is under a state of siege.
Several cities are closed. The
Government attributes disorders to
Communists.

NO CHANGE IN U. S.
DEBT STAND, STATE
DEPARTMENT SAYS

Continued From Page One.

World War Foreign Debt Commis-
sion, as a machine for revision.
Expects No Action.

Snell conferred with the Presi-
dent and left the White House car-
rying a copy of the chief execu-
tive's statement of June 1931, with
the anti-cancellation paragraphs
underec'd. He told newspaper
men, however, he had not discussed
the debt situation.

Snell also told newspaper men he
did not "anticipate any action at
the present time" toward recreat-
ing the war debt funding commis-
sion in connection with the Lausanne
reparations agreement.

Snell pointed out that when the
moratorium was approved, it con-
tained a provision putting Congress
on record against a further exten-
sion or revision.

Snell added that in view of the
position of Congress, now recorded
in law in the moratorium resolu-
tion, he doubted whether the State
Department would undertake to re-
open the debt question.

Meanwhile, on Capitol Hill, Rep-
resentative Rainey, the Democratic
leader, told the House the Lausanne
agreement was "a crushing effect
upon this country."

"Last June when President Hoover
agreed to a year's moratorium, he
canceled for one year a \$10,000-
000,000 indebtedness," Rainey said.

"When the president did that he
canceled the \$10,000,000,000 they
owe us. Our taxpayers are going to
be compelled to pay this \$10,000-
000,000 through the years."

Representative Stafford (Rep.),
Wisconsin, said: "The two great
countries that negotiated the agree-
ment are to be congratulated."

"They are to be congratulated for
Germany to recover industrially,"
he added.

Stafford said: "These foreign
Governments are not shy; they are
going to pay their debts."

With agreement, California,
predicted the reparations agree-
ment would be followed after the
election in this country with re-
newed demands for war debt can-
celation.

"The will probably be a deep
and significant attack by the
administration until after the
elections," Johnson said off the floor,
"but then those who believe Amer-
ica should receive its due must be
on guard."

Reed's Attitude Unchanged.
Chairman Reed of the Senate
Foreign Relations Committee, said
the action at Lausanne had not chan-
ged his attitude "with regard to can-
celing war debts," and predicted
that Congress would continue to
oppose it.

Johnson said this country has
continuously maintained that re-
parations and debts were wholly dis-
tinct and unrelated and the admin-
istration had insisted upon this
"though its acts might be other-
wise construed."

"I said a year ago when the
moratorium was sprung upon a
puzzled and unsuspecting Con-
gress that it was the beginning of
cancellation," Johnson's statement
said.

"It means that the United States
must pay the ultimate cost of the
great war, just as the moratorium
has been a visitor," Johnson said.
He said the country have dem-
onstrated, that the American
people must pay in heavy
taxes what European debtors of
ours should pay.

"Congress must be reckoned
with in cancellation, but having
so easily fooled Congress once with
the moratorium, it is probably ex-
pected that the same doubtful
procedure may again be effective."

Chairman Borah of the Senate
Foreign Relations Committee with-
held comment.

The impression prevailed in of-
ficial circles that extended pre-
liminary negotiations would have to
take place before any concrete pro-
posals were made, and that there
is little likelihood of settlements
until a short time before Dec. 15,
when the next important payments
to the United States fall due.

Amount of War Debts Owed U. S.
Listed by Countries.

WASHINGTON, July 9.—The
amount of war debts owed the
United States by the various for-
eign countries was listed by the
Treasury as follows: Armenia,
\$19,119,107; Austria, \$23,752,217;
Belgium, \$400,850,000; Czecho-
slovakia, \$187,871,823; Estonia,
\$16,468,912; Finland, \$5,604,000;
France, \$2,842,850,000; Great
Britain, \$4,395,000,000; Greece,
\$31,516,000; Hungary, \$1,908,500;
Italy, \$2,494,900,000; Latvia, \$6,800,000.

London Press Calls Reparations
Pact "Best News Since the War"

Suggests, However, That Its Ratification De-
pends on Arrangements With U. S.
for Debt Revision.

By the Associated Press.
LONDON, July 9.—The London
press today welcomed the repara-
tions settlement at Lausanne as a
"great achievement," a "happy
omen" and "the world's best news
since the war," but added that it
was only the first step toward a
settlement of the world's economic
troubles. Eyes would now be
turned across the Atlantic, the
newspaper said, to see what the
United States would do on the
question of revising the war debts.

Comparing Europe to a patient
whose system poison had been
extracted, the Times said the
patient was still weak and restora-
tives and other remedies were
needed. These, it added, could not
be supplied by Europe alone.

The Morning Post, referring to
Washington's reported readiness to
consider suggestions on the debts,
said that the British attitude was
that all inter-governmental pay-
ments were obstacles to the world's
recovery.

"Our task," the Post added,
"is to persuade America, in her
own and the common interest, to
accept this thesis. If she does not
accept it any moral or lateral
benefit from Lausanne will be lost
utterly."

"Great Britain has suspended
the payments due her," the To-
day said, "believing the United
States will see the necessity of re-
vising the entries in her own
ledgers. The Powers at Lausanne
have done wisely in placing their
faith in the magnanimity, not less
than the political and financial
acumen, of American statesman-
ship to perform one of the remain-
ing achievements alluded to in
the Lausanne declaration."

"If the world's course is to be
set fair for prosperity," said the
Daily Mail, "relief from the United
States is required."

"It depends upon America," the
Express said, "to lift the Lausanne
settlement from a scrap of paper
into reality."

The Herald said: "Lausanne is
the beginning, but there is much
to do—the very difficult question
of war debts remains."

Several of the newspapers said
they thought Germany accepted the
very cheaply and also emphasized
that ratification of the agreement
was yet to come. They said, they
thought, depended on the
American attitude.

The French chamber won't
sanction the settlement," said the
Express, "until it is assured Amer-
ica will give them clearance on
their own debts."

The Herald also said it saw
signs to ratification, depending on
the United States' attitude on the
debt question.

King George sent a personal
message of congratulation to
Prime Minister Ramsay MacDonald
on his part in the reparations
agreement.

German Press Not Wholly Satisfied
By the Associated Press.
BERLIN, July 9.—Equality for
Germany was demanded by Chan-
cellor Franz von Papen last night
in an address broadcast by radio
from Lausanne following the an-
nouncement of the reparations
agreement.

Although Germany waived its de-
mand for the elimination of the
war guilt clauses of the Versailles
treaty in the compromise with the
French on reparations, the Chan-
cellor said the Lausanne agreement
would have a permanent effect only

\$28,664; Lithuania, \$6,197,682; Nic-
aragua, \$352,637; Poland, \$206-
057,000; Rumania, \$63,860,560;
Russia, \$317,953,000; Yugoslavia,
\$61,925,000; total, \$1,588,601,461.
This list does not include amounts
owed by Germany on account of
the army of occupation.

BANK OF KENTUCKY HEADS
CLEARED OF FRAUD CHARGE

Federal Judge Orders Dismissal of
Case Against James B. Brown
and C. F. Jones.

By the Associated Press.
LOUISVILLE, Ky., July 9.—
Peremptory instructions for the
dismissal of James B. Brown and
Charles F. Jones, former president
and vice-president, respectively,
of the National Bank of Kentucky,
were given yesterday in Federal
Court here after the prosecution
had completed its case.

Judge Charles I. Dawson said the
evidence submitted to the jury did
not warrant conviction of the de-
fendants on the charge of misap-
plying \$1,000,000 of the bank's
funds for the benefit of Caldwell
& Co., Nashville (Tenn.) invest-
ment house. Both Caldwell & Co.
and the National Bank of Kentucky
collapsed in the fall of 1930.

Judge Dawson said the Govern-
ment did not prove that Brown or
Jones benefited by lending the
money or planned to defraud the
bank.

SENATORS WEARY ROBINSON

WASHINGTON, July 9.—Senators
Joseph T. Robinson of Arkansas,
Democratic leader and a sen-
ate member for nearly 20 years,
told the Senate yesterday that its
lengthy speeches sometimes try
his patience.

"When a Senator once takes the
floor," he remarked humorously
yesterday, "nobody but Almighty
God can interrupt him—and the
Lord never seems to take any no-
tice of him."

Robinson's remarks came in re-
sponse to a remark made by Sen-
ator Charles McNary of Oregon,
who said that Robinson's speech-
es were "a little long."

Robinson replied that he was
not a "long" speaker, but that he
was a "patient" speaker. He said
that he was a "patient" speaker
because he was a "patient" man.

Robinson said that he was a
"patient" man because he was a
"patient" man. He said that he
was a "patient" man because he
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HERRIOT SAYS FRANCE
PROVED GENEROSITY

Sacrifices Made in Interest of
Peace and Reconciliation,
Premier Declares.

By the Associated Press.
LAUSANNE, Switzerland, July
9.—Premier Herriot of France en-
larged on the French attitude to-
ward the new treaty of Lausanne
today in a statement to the Asso-
ciated Press.

"The United States," he said,
"invited Europe to set an example
of union and wisdom. The Gov-
ernment over which I preside has
done everything expected of it to
achieve that end."

"France has just made large
sacrifices. She was Germany's
largest creditor. Germany owed
her \$80,000,000 gold marks a year.
Great Britain \$5,000,000, and Italy
\$3,000,000."

"Nevertheless we reduced the
Young plan annuities although my
Government is in difficulties be-
fore Parliament to obtain from the
taxpayers the Hoover moratorium
annuity which was not paid by
Germany."

"After such examples I think
that no one in the world can any
longer doubt French generosity."

"We made those sacrifices in the
interest of peace and reconcilia-
tion. It is agreeable to learn that
the people of the United States ap-
preciate our attitude and I cordi-
ally thank them."

Herriot was to speak over the
radio this evening. His talk was to
be rebroadcast to the United
States.

MISSOURI BOARD WATCHING
WISCONSIN PHONE RATE CUT

Service Board, However, Has Not
Indicated It Will Order Valua-
tion of Southwestern Bell.

By the Associated Press.
JEFFERSON CITY, July 9.—Al-
though the Missouri Public Ser-
vice Commission has given no in-
dication that it will order a valua-
tion of the property of the South-
western Bell Telephone Co., it was
learned today that the commis-
sion was watching closely the action
of the Wisconsin commission in or-
dering a rate reduction without an
audit.

A complaint against rates and
practices of the company in Kan-
sas City was filed recently with the
commission.

The commission has never made
a formal finding of the value of
all Southwestern Bell Telephone
property in Missouri. In 1919 the
commission made an order in
which it refused the company the
right to charge a 1 1/2 per cent
holding company fee to operating
companies. The United States Su-
preme Court reversed the order of
the commission and said the ap-
praisal of the company's property
should be at least \$25,000,000 in-
stead of the \$20,500,000 valuation
fixed by the Missouri commission.

The Wisconsin regulatory body

ST. LOUIS POST-DISPATCH

Founded by JOSEPH PULTZER
December 11, 1878The Pultzer Publishing Company
Twelfth and Olive Streets

THE POST-DISPATCH PLATFORM

I know that my retirement will make no difference in its cardinal principles; that it will always fight for progress and reform, never tolerate injustice or corruption, always fight for the rights of all parties, never belong to any party, always oppose privileged classes and public plunderers, never lack sympathy with the poor, always remain devoted to the public welfare, never be satisfied with merely printing news; always be cheerfully independent; never be afraid to attack wrong; whether by predatory plutocracy or predatory poverty.

JOSEPH PULTZER
April 10, 1907.

LETTERS FROM THE PEOPLE

The name and address of the author must accompany every contribution, but on request will not be published. Letters not exceeding 200 words will receive preference.

When Mob Rule Threatens.

To the Editor of the Post-Dispatch:

A NOTEWORTHY decision in behalf of law and order was rendered recently by Commissioner Westhues of the Missouri Supreme Court in his opinion ordering a new trial for a Negro sentenced to death for killing a white man at St. Genevieve. Basing his reversal on the appeal of Assistant Attorney-General Purteet that the jury bring in the death penalty since people were watching the jury to determine whether it would be necessary to resort to mob rule or whether the law was sufficient to punish the crime, Mr. Westhues held that such a remark was highly prejudicial and tended improperly to influence the jury. Making clear that courts must not deviate from orderly procedure in administering justice even though a mob threatens, he used this vigorous language:

"While it is a regrettable occurrence, when the mob takes the law into its own hands and without trial administers punishment, it is better that that be done than to attain the same end under the guise of a pretended trial in a court of justice."

In other words, the law is a means and not an end, and the purpose of all courts, as Chief Justice Hughes said recently about the Supreme Court, is to "maintain the integrity of a constitutional system designed to keep government within its assigned limits and, in the interest of an ordered liberty, to establish the rule of reason, recognizing and applying declared principles."

A Big Price For Junk.

To the Editor of the Post-Dispatch:

WOULDN'T it be nice for some people if the Public Service Co. could unload its unwanted junk upon the city for \$50,000,000? One million dollars would buy a lot of modern buses. Think what \$10,000,000 would do.

W. C. T. U. Approves Editorial.
To the Editor of the Post-Dispatch:
ON behalf of my organization, the St. Louis W. C. T. U. Federation, I wish to express an appreciation of the editorial in your paper of July 1, entitled "The South and Prohibition." It was one of the clearest and fairest statements on prohibition that we have noticed in any St. Louis newspaper.

You have given an accurate analysis of the underlying reasons why the Southern States have been dry and will continue to be dry.

You have also corroborated the repeated assertions of the prohibitionists that before the enactment of the eighteenth amendment, the dry states had no adequate protection from their wet neighbor commonwealths. The Webb-Kenyon law, enacted at this express purpose, was found to be woefully ineffective, since the liquor traffic respected neither laws nor borders.

Most states would prefer to handle their own local problems, as you say, but from an experience of many years with state liquor control, this plan was found to be a dismal failure.

The only method left was national prohibition, which offers the best and only effective means of dealing with the liquor traffic. MRS. J. W. STANLEY, President, St. Louis W. C. T. U. Federation.

Effect of Walkathons.

To the Editor of the Post-Dispatch:

I HAVE always been a believer in the philosophy of Thomas Jefferson regarding the masses of people. After observing the interest of the masses in these so-called walkathon contests, I am beginning to believe in the Hamiltonian philosophy regarding the masses.

JOSEPH GLASER.

Motorboats on the Meramec.

To the Editor of the Post-Dispatch:

WELCOME relief from the motorboat nuisance on the Meramec River is promised in the appointment of a Federal navigation bureau to supervise craft in that recreational stream. For a number of years the menace and annoyance of motor boats among swimmers and canoeists has been growing. Most operators who have given offense have been careless, while a few appear to have been willfully negligent.

The collector of the Customs, acting under Federal law, has appointed Lawrence Cohn, head of the Red Cross Meramec River Safety Patrol, inspector in charge of navigation, with two aides. This voluntary patrol has been given needed authority to enforce its counsel. Cohn does not intend to be "hard-boiled" in enforcing the regulations about lights and other equipment of boats, but he plans to be vigilant in enforcing the rules. If warnings fail, arrests will follow. The few motor boat drivers who weave among canoes and bathers or run too fast will feel the strong arm of the Federal law. The penalty, on conviction, may be a fine of \$100 and revocation of the motor boat registry permit.

It is too bad that motor boats cannot be banned altogether on the sections of the narrow Meramec most frequented by swimmers and paddlers. Even when the motor craft are operated properly, they make a great din and render the air close to the water obnoxious. S. L.

GOOD NEWS FROM LAUSANNE.

Not since the World War has there been another such hopeful sign of returning reason as the news from Lausanne that the reparations account is to be closed by a flat payment of \$750,000,000, or an extremely small part of the approximate 28 billions which Germany agreed to pay under the Young plan.

The effect upon the international economy will be enormous. As the staggering debt left by the great war depressed credit and commerce everywhere, creating a condition without precedent in modern history, so the lightning of that debt by so much will lend buoyancy to the international economy and lift men's hearts everywhere in a psalm of thanksgiving.

It cannot be said that the news from Lausanne is a surprise. The conquerors of Germany had carried their cause to the point of absurdity. They have known for a long time that to make Germany pay for a war in which historians have declared that her guilt was no greater than that of the other Powers is both unjust and impossible. Except for France, which has stood doggedly upon the untenable ground that the Germans must pay, pay and pay, though the world collapse, they would long ago have charged off most of the war claims and let bygones be bygones.

The end has been in sight ever since the rest of the world went to the relief of Germany a year ago. Germany is an integral part of all trade and commerce, of all credit and all finance. It was as impossible for the international body to cut her off and continue to live itself as it is to separate the parts of any other living organism without causing death to the whole. The French have at last had to look at the matter from the viewpoint of enlightened self-interest. Powerful though France is, she cannot escape the common lot of all.

While the details of the settlement at Lausanne are being arranged, the world will have an opportunity to judge the extent to which the reparations and war debts have been at the bottom of our international ills. The process of healing will set in. Not perceptibly at first, for the malady from which a sick world suffers is too devastating; but as confidence returns and men everywhere feel that the worst is over, a better spirit will pervade the earth. The beleaguered nations will again venture forth in quest of trade. They will recede from their suicidal tariffs. Live and let live will succeed die and let die.

What our own country will do in this reversion of her own practices can at this time be little better than speculation. In the end, she will yield to reason, as France has just done. It will take time to reverse our obscurantism, but necessity in time wears down even the most stubborn recalcitrance. Vide the case of France. She has at long last learned that in trying to destroy Germany she was destroying herself. Armed to the teeth, the bully of every conference which sought to rationalize the post-war situation in Western Europe, the nation that had enjoyed 20 allies in the war with Germany found herself standing alone in the venetian insistence that Germany must be destroyed. The friends of France everywhere will rejoice to see her quit such an impossible position, as all the world will take hope and new courage from the news that the old and preposterous reparations claim, the ogre of first the Dawes plan and then the Young plan, is dead.

The United States must in time restate her position with respect to the war debts. Their present status has been rendered impracticable by the news from Lausanne. There will be time for that, and when it comes, our own preconceived notions about the war debts will be as dead as that vain-glorious dream which France one time had of reparations.

POLITICS AND THE POLICE.

I object to any political activities on the part of the Chief of Police or other members of the department. The Police Department is not going to be used as a political machine for any candidate if I can stop it, and I think I can.

The foregoing statement was made by Gov. Caulfield in accepting the resignation of Charles E. Wright from the presidency of the St. Joseph Board of Police Commissioners. Police Chief Matthews of St. Joseph, it is known, is an active supporter of Secretary of State Baker in his race for Governor.

With Gov. Caulfield's term about to expire, his police policy should be adopted by his successor. Only by utmost vigilance can police be kept free of politics, because of the immense value a police force may have for any political machine. St. Louis has been fortunate under the administrations of both Gov. Baker and Gov. Caulfield in this respect. We hope it will continue to be.

THE NOD HOMERIC.

This campaign summer will probably be a long vacation for Senator Borah, and if so, it will not be the first time he has dwelt in frowning isolation, far from the madding crowd's ignoble strife. But he has not been so persistent a non-combatant as Clinton W. Gilbert, Washington commentator for the Curtis papers, tells about. Eloquently silent as Mr. Borah was in 1912, and again in 1916, the Gilbertian memory is unaccountably in error in remarking, as to 1920, that "Mr. Borah supported Harding; not, however, with speeches. He remained in Idaho and took no part in the campaign." The fact is, Borah volleyed and thundered against the League of Nations up and down the land, and when Harding professed something about an "association of nations," Borah's blast from Danbury, Conn.—"League, pact, concert, association—they are all the same to me"—rocked Republican campaign headquarters, gave Will Hays a jittery day and night, and brought forth an earnest assurance from the candidate that he and the Senator were in perfect agreement as to foreign relations. So what promised to be a fatal schism quickly dissolved, and on went the dance of death, with Borah beating the drum and blowing the bugle and gyrating nimbly and fearlessly. Credit Comrade Gilbert with the nod Homeric.

OPENING UP THE OZARKS.

The delightful Ozark Mountain region of Missouri is deriving notable benefits from the supplementary road system the State is developing under authority of the 1928 bond issue. These roads, added to the fine highways of the original system, will provide what the Ozarks needed most to come into their own—accessibility.

Not many years ago, when a comparatively few enthusiastic fishermen and woodmen knew the glories of the Ozark fastness, this hinterland was reached chiefly by rough wagon roads from railroad towns. The main highways, built during the last decade, have introduced a growing public to this vacation country. Now the supplementary system is adding new arteries to make access fairly complete. The

map shows that in the Ozark counties, more than in any other sections of the State, the counties have co-operated in laying out these routes to provide for direct connections between centers. The Ozarks and, incidentally, the rest of Missouri, in time will reap new profits from the tourist and farm traffic.

The next step is the extension of facilities for the comfort and entertainment of visitors. Then the Ozarks can rank truly with the other great playgrounds of America.

AN HONEST MAN.

When Senator Norris of Nebraska announced his conclusion the other day that prohibition had failed, that some other plan of handling the liquor traffic must be tried, and called for prompt modification of the Volstead Act, the country was not surprised. The thing was characteristic of him. So, too, was his explanation. He had been a prohibitionist, still believed in prohibition, theoretically, but in practice it had failed. To the facts of that failure he could no longer close his eyes. Wherefore his change of mind.

As for modification of the Volstead Act, the Treasury's urgent need of the revenue which would thus be provided influenced his judgment in that regard.

Whatever one may think of Mr. Norris' political philosophy, of the measures he has fathered or opposed as a public servant, it is undeniable that the word expediency has been purged from his vocabulary. The instances in point are familiar, yet they may justifiably be recalled. He appeared on the stump in Pennsylvania in 1926, advocating the election of the Democratic candidate for the United States Senate, William B. Wilson, because of the scandalous expenditure of money in the "golden primary," which nominated William S. Vare. Two years later, in the presidential campaign of 1928, Mr. Norris chose to support the Democratic candidate, Alfred E. Smith, whose position with respect to the power question was preferable, in his judgment, to that of Mr. Hoover.

Legislatively, he gave a similarly striking example of his independence and official scruples when he opposed a tariff on sugar, notwithstanding the economic importance and presumable political influence of the best sugar industry in his State.

Now comes prohibition. Let it be admitted freely that the power of political life and death has departed from the hands of the Anti-Saloon League and that no such courage is now required of public men to speak honestly on this issue as in the days when Wayne Wheeler cracked his whip over a subservient, shivering Congress. Yet nobody can intelligently believe that Mr. Norris' disavowal of prohibition as a policy is prompted by any concern other than his reasoned decision that the experiment is a failure and must give way to a sounder, practical system.

George W. Norris may be right or he may be wrong in any or all of his hobbies or aversions. He may be right or wrong in his blazing departures from partisan political custom. But his integrity is unquestionable. Here is a man who would rather be honest than President. And what a different land would ours be today, and what a happier people, if the honesty of Norris were the rule, instead of the exception, in our public life!

TOWARD REAL REPRESENTATION.

A noteworthy feature of the Democratic plank calling for the repeal of prohibition is the provision that the amendment shall be proposed to "purely representative conventions." This means that with the intent of the plank carried out, many states could not choose their convention delegates from present state legislative or congressional districts. Great disparities of population which have not been corrected since the countryside was outdistanced by the cities have come to keep many legislatures and congressional delegations from being "purely representative." The Democratic plank means that not only would the convention delegates be elected by the people specifically for their stand on prohibition, it means that these conventions would represent the people in terms of population and not in accordance with unrepresentative notions which now prevail so generally. It is an indictment of the structure of our legislatures and our congressional districts, and it is well deserved.

BROSSARD'S REAPPOINTMENT.

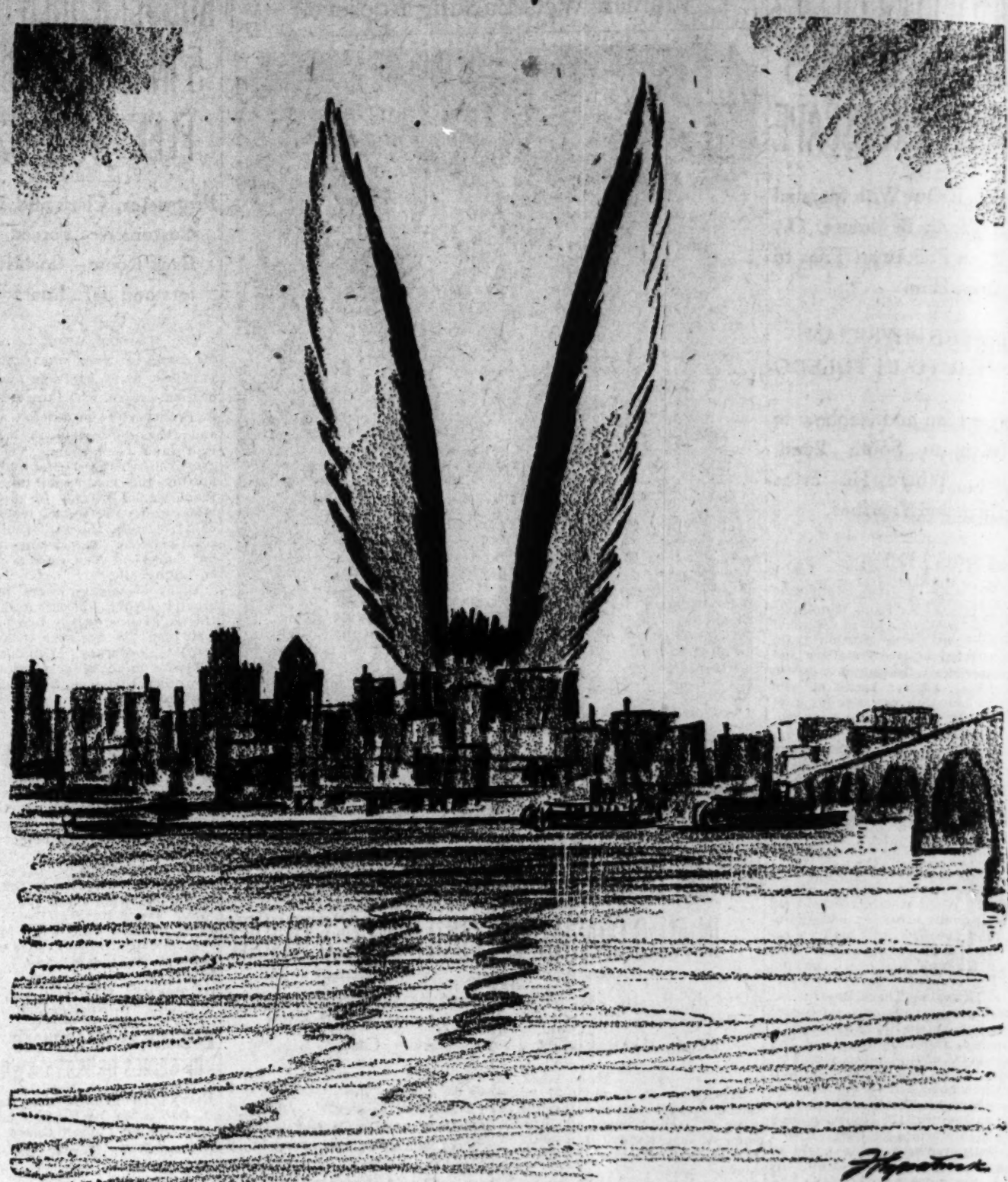
Edgar B. Brossard of Utah has been reappointed to the Tariff Commission despite charges of Senator Costigan, once his colleague in that body, that Brossard had represented "favor-seeking, tariff-protected interests." The only consolation to be derived from this action is that the Tariff Commission has long since ceased to be much more than a Government barnacle.

Once high hopes were held that its establishment would put tariff making on a scientific basis, but for the last decade it has been packed with professional protectionists who have merely gone through the motions of tariff investigations. Once or twice, as in the sugar report, whose effects were nullified by Mr. Coolidge, liberal members of the board have done their best to break through the political veil in which the commission is held. But to small avail.

With an administration addicted to Hawley-Smootism, it matters little who is appointed to the commission, or whether the commission itself survives.

A DWELLER IN THE LAND OF WHIMSY.

Kenneth Grahame wrote only four books. Three came out in the '90s, the other in 1908. Try as they would, his publishers could not persuade him to produce more. A delighted audience had received him with open arms. They liked the fresh winds his imaginative mind sent scudding across his pages—and that was enough for their Scotch contriver. Slipshod over-production interested him not a whit. "Pagan Papers" appeared first. The joy of living was their exhilarating theme. Then came "The Golden Age," and then "Dream Days." Poplars swished along the hedgerows in holiday breezes in those lively memories of his boyhood, and the morning air was wine while larks sang above frog ponds where boys and girls loitered. "The Wind in the Willows," with poetry and poignancy, gave personality to a kind-hearted mole, a boastful water rat and others of the four-footed order, and through their weaknesses and pride, with grace and charm satirized the world of humankind. A generation has passed, and Kenneth Grahame was mostly forgotten when he died in London at the age of 73. Yet those who read him back at the century's turn knew a writer whose deft hands let down the bars into the woodland of whimsicality, in recent years made popular and gay by A. A. Milne and Christopher Morley.



THE ST. LOUIS SKYLINE.

Mr. Hoover's Arms Reduction Plan

President's plan has merit of setting definite standard for arms cuts, but chance of adoption is slight; using German army as basis, reductions would result in heavily armed nations, but U. S. could increase its forces; this country would abandon only blueprints, while Japan and England would have to scrap existing warships.

William T. Stone in Foreign Policy Association Bulletin.

PRESIDENT HOOVER, without previous warning, has submitted to the Geneva disarmament conference a plan for reducing "the overwhelming burden of armaments." While this plan has temporarily served to revive the conference, the outlook for its acceptance is not encouraging. To date, Italy is the only great Power which has given the plan its unqualified approval.

The Hoover proposal contains three main features: abolition of "offensive" weapons, such as tanks, poison gas, large mobile guns and bombing airplanes; reduction by one-third of the "defense" components of armies; and scrapping of the treaty strength of navies—one-third in the case of battleships and one-fourth in the case of cruisers, destroyers and aircraft carriers. Submarines also would be reduced one-third, with the proviso that no nation should retain more than 35,000 tons.

In stipulating the actual type of weapon to be abolished, President Hoover has attempted to break the deadlock created by the inability of the technical commissions in Geneva to agree as to what constitutes an aggressive, as distinguished from a defensive, weapon. Moreover, in proposing to prohibit not only bombing planes, but any form of bombardment from the air, the President has taken an important step forward.

To be effective, however, the manufacture of offensive weapons in peace time would have to be prohibited, while civilian planes would have to be placed under international control to prevent their transformation into military planes on the outbreak of war.

While President Hoover's plan for reducing armies, if realized, would effect large savings for heavily armed countries, the standard it proposes for measuring the strength of armies is rather arbitrary in character. The plan draws a distinction between two functions of armed forces: maintenance of internal order and defense against foreign attack. The forces required for the performance of the first function are termed a "police component"; for the second, a "defense component."

The Treaty of Versailles fixed the size of the German army at 100,000, on the assumption that this number would be necessary to maintain internal order in a country with a population of 65,000,000. The Hoover plan proposes that the unit established for Germany by the treaty be adopted as a basis for the police component of all other countries, and that troops in excess of this component—i. e., the defense component—be reduced by one-third.

The Hoover formula has the advantage of providing a definite standard for limitation. Its weakness, however, lies in the fact that it would authorize the United States—which has a population nearly twice that of Germany—to maintain a police component of 130,000, not including overseas troops, whereas the regular army, including the Philippine Scouts, totals only 133,000.

Should the Hoover plan be accepted, the door would be thrown open to propaganda for "building up to the police component," or "building up to the defense component," similar to the propaganda already being carried on for "building up to naval parity." Moreover, there was no scientific justification for the figure imposed on Germany by

the Treaty of Versailles. At that time Germany was threatened by internal disorder, and the figure proposed by the Allies underwent several changes before it was finally adopted. Furthermore, it is doubtful if the Germans will relish the Hoover plan when they find that it leaves them with no surplus troops for defense.

The naval provisions of the Hoover plan are based on the ratios established in the Washington and London treaties. Should the reductions proposed in the plan be accepted, the result would be to give the United States actual parity with Great Britain and a 5-3 ratio with Japan, without carrying out the additional building necessary to achieve parity upon existing levels. Under the Hoover plan, the United States would "reduce" its navy by abandoning a cruiser program for which appropriations have not yet been made by Congress, while Great Britain and Japan would be called upon to scrap existing cruisers.

President Hoover asserts that the adoption of 15 billion dollars within the next 10 or 15 years, and the American people at least two billions during this period. Since the United States would not decrease its military effectiveness under the Hoover plan, and would be allowed to construct additional cruisers and aircraft carriers for purposes of "parity," it is difficult to see how a saving of two billions could be effected. Apparently such a sum could be saved only if it is assumed that, should the Hoover plan be rejected, the United States will proceed to build its navy up to the level fixed by the Washington and London treaties.

These features of the Hoover plan might be overlooked if the plan attempted to solve the fundamental political issue confronting the disarmament conference—an issue created by the conflict between the states which insist that effective measures for the preservation of peace must precede reduction of existing armaments, and those which demand direct reduction without reference to security. The failure of League members and signatories of the Kellogg pact to maintain peace in the Orient in February, when the disarmament conference convened, strengthened the belief that some effective means for collective action against an aggressor must be found if disarmament is to take place. Yet the Hoover plan ignores this obstacle.

It is highly improbable that France and other countries will seriously consider the Hoover plan until the United States is willing to enter an agreement in which it would undertake not only to confer with other signatories of the Kellogg pact, as proposed in the Republican platform, but also to apply economic sanctions against an aggressor state.

THIS IS ARID KANSAS!

IN every grocery store advertisement printed in the Times two or three years ago, malt was featured, says Lou Valentine in the Clay Center (Kan.) Times. Now, only occasionally does a grocery store advertise malt. Asked, the other day, why malt is scarce, a local grocer replied, "We don't have to advertise necessities."

Old Age Pensions

From the Atlanta (Ga.) Constitution.

OLD age pension laws, already in existence in 39 foreign countries, are gradually gaining favor in the United States, according to a statement of the Federal Bureau of Labor Statistics, in which it is pointed out that 17 states have already enacted such legislation.

In each of these states, straight pension plans have been put into effect, the entire cost being borne by the public through taxation. More than 55,000 old people, under these laws, are now being given periodic cash payments, at an average rate of \$14.32 a month, in New York, California, Colorado, Kentucky, Maryland, Montana, Nevada, Utah, Wisconsin, Wyoming, Minnesota, Massachusetts and Delaware. Other states which have enacted laws have not as yet put them into operation.

The early old age pension laws in the United States were nearly all of the type which left the adoption of the system optional with the counties, but the recent trend has been definitely toward the mandatory form of law. Of the laws passed by five states in 1930, four were mandatory, while in 1931 both Colorado and Wisconsin amended their laws to make them mandatory.

While the laws vary somewhat in their details of operation, in all of the states applications for pensions are filed and passed upon by the county authorities, and in all but six the counties bear the entire expense. In the other half dozen states, the state government aids the counties, in varying proportions, in old age aid.

To be eligible for a pension, the applicant must have reached a certain age—45 years in eight states and 70 in nine. He or she must have been a citizen of the United States for 15 years. The maximum pension runs from a dollar a day in some states to \$250 a month in Kentucky.

In many foreign countries, especially among the republics of South America, the old age insurance plan has been in effect for many years. Under this plan, the government collects a stated amount of the earnings of a man or woman as soon as he reaches working age, and they are granted an income at ages varying from 60 to 70 years.

While old age insurance has never been favored in the United States, the pension plan has shown such growth during the past five years that it is probable that eventually each state in the Union will grant a living income to those who have reached years of infirmity and have no relatives upon whom they can depend for support.

LIVING BEYOND THEIR MEANS.

From the Philadelphia Record.

IN 10 years the population of 32 large American cities has grown 20 per cent. But during the same period, their net indebtedness has increased 77 per cent. This will interest taxpayers. The same tactics, as applied to families, are known as "living beyond one's means."

The average per capita indebtedness of 219 leading American cities is \$114, or between \$400 and \$500 per family. New York, as the largest city, has the largest debt, but Philadelphia has the largest per capita debt, \$121, or close to twice as much as the average.

If explanation is needed, it lies in our local tendency to hand over the city government and its treasury to contractor politicians. Springfield, Ill., has the lowest per capita debt, \$6.97. A municipally owned electric light plant, which has operated at a profit for years, accounts for Springfield's enviable state.

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HELP FOR KILLING MAN 3 YEARS AGO

Ex-Convict Tells Police He Shot R. T. Henson When Latter Attacked Him.

John Craine, 61-year-old itinerant, was arrested by police of Wyoming District yesterday on a charge of killing Rudolph T. Henson, 50 years old, in a shack at the foot of President street, three years ago.

Craine, who took the name Thomas E. Walsh following his release from the Missouri Penitentiary in 1917 after serving five years for shooting a man at Kansas City, had been sought since Sept. 14, 1929, when Henson was found dead with a bullet wound in the head in Craine's shack on the river bank.

Sgt. William McCullough of Wyoming District, learned recently that Craine had returned to his haunts along the river and found the fugitive visiting friends in "Hoover Heights," at the foot of Steins street, last evening.

In a signed statement to police, Craine asserts that he shot Henson, a fellow squatter, when the latter drew a razor after Craine refused to give him money to buy liquor. Craine says he threw his revolver into the river and went to Memphis, Tenn. He roamed the Southern states for a year, then returned to St. Louis and has been sleeping in boccass and sheds in Carondelet since.

1500 HEAR KOEHLER PROMISE TO WORK FOR STATE REPEAL

Wet Candidate for Republican Nomination for Governor Addresses Large Gathering.

Leo E. Koehler of Kansas City, candidate for the Republican nomination for Governor, spoke to an audience of approximately 1500 persons at North St. Louis Turner Hall last night. It was a meeting of unusual size for a primary as was Koehler's meeting at Grand boulevard and Junata street two weeks ago.

Koehler is the only wet candidate for the nomination for Governor, and his candidacy has been taken up by Circuit Clerk Schmoll in the hope that he can be nominated so that there may be a wet candidate to head the ticket. Many leading Republican politicians consider that the only hope of electing local Republican candidates.

The candidate advocated repeal of the eighteenth amendment and said that if he were elected Governor he would use every effort to induce the Legislature to amend the State dry enforcement act to permit the State to take advantage immediately of repeal if that should be brought about. Koehler also said he would assume leadership for legislation to reduce taxes.

Former Mayor Kiel, candidate for the Republican nomination for United States Senator, spoke briefly.

REVENUE COLLECTOR'S RULING ON CONSUMERS' POWER TAX

Municipal Plants Cannot Directly Absorb It, May Do So by Indirection.

The new consumers' tax of 3 per cent on electrical energy cannot be directly absorbed by municipal electric plants, Louis J. Becker, Collector of Internal Revenue for this district, has ruled.

The tax must be billed to consumers and shown on the books of the plant as collected by consumers, Becker said. Otherwise the utility might later file a claim for a refund because the tax is levied on consumers and not on producers.

Several municipal electric plants in Missouri have announced that they will absorb the tax and the Kirkwood plant will do so by increasing the discount allowed for prompt payment, Becker said there is no objection to this provided the books show that the tax is collected from consumers.

WINTER ADVOCATES ECONOMIES

Candidate for Governor for Tax Payment in Installments.

Lieutenant-Governor E. H. Winter, candidate for the Republican nomination for Governor, advocated economies in the collection of taxes and in the collection of automobile license fees, in a radio address over KMOX last night.

Legislation to permit the payment of taxes in installments would reduce delinquencies and save taxpayers heavy penalties, he said, and the transfer of the collection of automobile license fees from the office of the Secretary of State to the tax collectors of the counties would save approximately \$300,000 a year.

LOTS FOR NEW POLICE STATION

1104-08 North Tenth Street Bought

Two lots just north of the Carr Street Police Station have been purchased by the Board of Police Commissioners for \$2500, it was announced today.

The lots numbered 1104-08 North Tenth street, were purchased from the estate of the late Nicholas Bell. The buildings on them will be razed and the ground used for a police parking lot at present. In the future a new Fourth District Police Station will be erected on the ground.

Mayor Cernak is improving. By the Associated Press.

CHICAGO, July 9.—Improvement was noted today in the condition of Mayor Anton J. Cernak, who was taken ill recently as a result of overwork.

DEATHS

ADMIRAL NORA AND WILLIAM FREDERICK—Our dear mother and father and our sister, daughter, brother and sister-in-law.

Deceased of funeral later from the Owsen J. Hoffmeister funeral home, 4018 Chippewa. (c)

AUSTIN, HAYNIE NELLIE—Entered into rest at Jacksonville, Fla., last evening, mother of Arthur E. Haynie of Denver, Colo., and dear sister of Mrs. Stella Haynie of St. Louis. Her death was the result of a heart ailment.

Funeral Monday, July 11, 1932, at 2 p. m., from the Protestant chapel, 3710 North Grand boulevard to the Catholic cemetery, Mount Carmel (Ill.) papers please copy. (c)

BRINE, MAUD (nee Hinder)—Of 3425 S. 10th, died on Thursday, July 7, 1932, at 8 p. m., beloved wife of Charles Brine, dear sister of Mrs. S. L. Myers, our dear sister-in-law and aunt.

Funeral Wednesday, July 13, at 3 p. m., from the Catholic chapel, 3634 Gravois avenue, Monday, July 11, at 3:30 p. m., to Bellefontaine cemetery. (c)

CHAMBERLIN, JOSEPH A.—Entered into rest Thursday, July 7, 1932, dear husband of Jennie Chamberlin (nee Mueller), dear father of Josephine and Francis L. Chamberlin, our dear father-in-law and grandfather.

Funeral Saturday, July 9, at 3 p. m., from the Catholic chapel, 1107-08 Hamilton avenue. (c)

CROWLEY, MARCIA—At Oakland, Cal., July 7, 1932, dear wife of William H. Crowley of 7533 Ethel avenue, Richmond Heights, aged 4 years.

Funeral Monday, July 11, at 10 a. m., from the Catholic chapel, 3223 St. Louis, to the Catholic cemetery, Mount Carmel (Ill.) papers please copy. (c)

DIEM, LENA (nee Pelaez)—Entered into rest on Friday, July 8, 1932, dear mother of Mrs. M. A. Harnage, dear mother-in-law and grandmother.

Funeral Monday, July 11, at 1:30 p. m., from the Catholic chapel, 1107-08 Hamilton avenue, to the Catholic cemetery, Mount Carmel (Ill.) papers please copy. (c)

DONAHUE, JOSEPH JR.—Entered into rest on Friday, July 8, 1932, dear husband of Mary Donahue (nee O'Brien), dear father of Robert, Frank, John and William, dear brother of Mrs. M. A. Harnage, dear brother-in-law and grandfather.

Funeral Monday, July 11, at 1:30 p. m., from the Catholic chapel, 1107-08 Hamilton avenue, to the Catholic cemetery, Mount Carmel (Ill.) papers please copy. (c)

DUGAN, JOHN—Entered into rest on Friday, July 8, 1932, dear husband of Mary Dugan (nee Campbell), dear father of William, John, Robert and Charles, dear brother of Mrs. M. A. Harnage, dear brother-in-law and grandfather.

Funeral Monday, July 11, at 1:30 p. m., from the Catholic chapel, 1107-08 Hamilton avenue, to the Catholic cemetery, Mount Carmel (Ill.) papers please copy. (c)

HAMBERGER, HENRY F. JR.—Of 4524 1/2 St. Louis, died on Friday, July 8, 1932, at 1:30 p. m., beloved husband of the late Mrs. L. A. Hamberger, dear father of Mrs. L. A. Hamberger, dear brother of Mrs. L. A. Hamberger, dear brother-in-law and grandfather.

Funeral Monday, July 11, at 1:30 p. m., from the Catholic chapel, 1107-08 Hamilton avenue, to the Catholic cemetery, Mount Carmel (Ill.) papers please copy. (c)

HAMPER, JOHN SR.—Of 2136 Chippewa street, on Friday, July 8, 1932, at 10 p. m., beloved husband of Margaret Hamper, dear father of William, John and Joseph, dear brother of Mrs. M. A. Harnage, dear brother-in-law and grandfather.

Funeral Monday, July 11, at 1:30 p. m., from the Catholic chapel, 1107-08 Hamilton avenue, to the Catholic cemetery, Mount Carmel (Ill.) papers please copy. (c)

KASPER, CHARLES—Of 8031 Jennings road, entered into rest Friday, July 8, 1932, at 10 p. m., beloved husband of Mrs. L. A. Kasper, dear father of William, John and Joseph, dear brother of Mrs. M. A. Harnage, dear brother-in-law and grandfather.

Funeral Monday, July 11, at 1:30 p. m., from the Catholic chapel, 1107-08 Hamilton avenue, to the Catholic cemetery, Mount Carmel (Ill.) papers please copy. (c)

KRESE, IDA (nee Schulte)—Entered into rest on Friday, July 8, 1932, at 2 p. m., beloved wife of John Krese, dear mother of Hazel, dear sister of Mrs. M. A. Harnage, dear sister-in-law and grandmother.

Funeral Monday, July 11, at 1:30 p. m., from the Catholic chapel, 1107-08 Hamilton avenue, to the Catholic cemetery, Mount Carmel (Ill.) papers please copy. (c)

LARKIN, WILLIAM T.—Of 4041 North Newstead avenue, entered into rest Sunday, July 9, 1932, at 10 p. m., beloved husband of Mrs. L. A. Larkin, dear father of William, John and Joseph, dear brother of Mrs. M. A. Harnage, dear brother-in-law and grandfather.

Funeral Monday, July 11, at 1:30 p. m., from the Catholic chapel, 1107-08 Hamilton avenue, to the Catholic cemetery, Mount Carmel (Ill.) papers please copy. (c)

MAYHILL, CATHERINE (nee Kreschke)—Entered into rest on Thursday, July 7, 1932, at 10 p. m., beloved wife of Preston Mayhill, dear mother of William, John and Joseph, dear sister of Mrs. M. A. Harnage, dear sister-in-law and grandmother.

Funeral Monday, July 11, at 1:30 p. m., from the Catholic chapel, 1107-08 Hamilton avenue, to the Catholic cemetery, Mount Carmel (Ill.) papers please copy. (c)

DEATHS

ADMIRAL NORA AND WILLIAM FREDERICK—Our dear mother and father and our sister, daughter, brother and sister-in-law.

Deceased of funeral later from the Owsen J. Hoffmeister funeral home, 4018 Chippewa. (c)

AUSTIN, HAYNIE NELLIE—Entered into rest at Jacksonville, Fla., last evening, mother of Arthur E. Haynie of Denver, Colo., and dear sister of Mrs. Stella Haynie of St. Louis. Her death was the result of a heart ailment.

Funeral Monday, July 11, 1932, at 2 p. m., from the Protestant chapel, 3710 North Grand boulevard to the Catholic cemetery, Mount Carmel (Ill.) papers please copy. (c)

BRINE, MAUD (nee Hinder)—Of 3425 S. 10th, died on Thursday, July 7, 1932, at 8 p. m., beloved wife of Charles Brine, dear sister of Mrs. S. L. Myers, our dear sister-in-law and aunt.

Funeral Wednesday, July 13, at 3 p. m., from the Catholic chapel, 3634 Gravois avenue, Monday, July 11, at 3:30 p. m., to Bellefontaine cemetery. (c)

CHAMBERLIN, JOSEPH A.—Entered into rest Thursday, July 7, 1932, dear husband of Jennie Chamberlin (nee Mueller), dear father of Josephine and Francis L. Chamberlin, our dear father-in-law and grandfather.

Funeral Saturday, July 9, at 3 p. m., from the Catholic chapel, 1107-08 Hamilton avenue. (c)

CROWLEY, MARCIA—At Oakland, Cal., July 7, 1932, dear wife of William H. Crowley of 7533 Ethel avenue, Richmond Heights, aged 4 years.

Funeral Monday, July 11, at 10 a. m., from the Catholic chapel, 3223 St. Louis, to the Catholic cemetery, Mount Carmel (Ill.) papers please copy. (c)

DIEM, LENA (nee Pelaez)—Entered into rest on Friday, July 8, 1932, dear mother of Mrs. M. A. Harnage, dear mother-in-law and grandmother.

Funeral Monday, July 11, at 1:30 p. m., from the Catholic chapel, 1107-08 Hamilton avenue, to the Catholic cemetery, Mount Carmel (Ill.) papers please copy. (c)

DONAHUE, JOSEPH JR.—Entered into rest on Friday, July 8, 1932, dear husband of Mary Donahue (nee O'Brien), dear father of Robert, Frank, John and William, dear brother of Mrs. M. A. Harnage, dear brother-in-law and grandfather.

Funeral Monday, July 11, at 1:30 p. m., from the Catholic chapel, 1107-08 Hamilton avenue, to the Catholic cemetery, Mount Carmel (Ill.) papers please copy. (c)

DUGAN, JOHN—Entered into rest on Friday, July 8, 1932, dear husband of Mary Dugan (nee Campbell), dear father of William, John, Robert and Charles, dear brother of Mrs. M. A. Harnage, dear brother-in-law and grandfather.

Funeral Monday, July 11, at 1:30 p. m., from the Catholic chapel, 1107-08 Hamilton avenue, to the Catholic cemetery, Mount Carmel (Ill.) papers please copy. (c)

HAMBERGER, HENRY F. JR.—Of 4524 1/2 St. Louis, died on Friday, July 8, 1932, at 1:30 p. m., beloved husband of the late Mrs. L. A. Hamberger, dear father of Mrs. L. A. Hamberger, dear brother of Mrs. L. A. Hamberger, dear brother-in-law and grandfather.

Funeral Monday, July 11, at 1:30 p. m., from the Catholic chapel, 1107-08 Hamilton avenue, to the Catholic cemetery, Mount Carmel (Ill.) papers please copy. (c)

HAMPER, JOHN SR.—Of 2136 Chippewa street, on Friday, July 8, 1932, at 10 p. m., beloved husband of Margaret Hamper, dear father of William, John and Joseph, dear brother of Mrs. M. A. Harnage, dear brother-in-law and grandfather.

Funeral Monday, July 11, at 1:30 p. m., from the Catholic chapel, 1107-08 Hamilton avenue, to the Catholic cemetery, Mount Carmel (Ill.) papers please copy. (c)

KASPER, CHARLES—Of 8031 Jennings road, entered into rest Friday, July 8, 1932, at 10 p. m., beloved husband of Mrs. L. A. Kasper, dear father of William, John and Joseph, dear brother of Mrs. M. A. Harnage, dear brother-in-law and grandfather.

Funeral Monday, July 11, at 1:30 p. m., from the Catholic chapel, 1107-08 Hamilton avenue, to the Catholic cemetery, Mount Carmel (Ill.) papers please copy. (c)

KRESE, IDA (nee Schulte)—Entered into rest on Friday, July 8, 1932, at 2 p. m., beloved wife of John Krese, dear mother of Hazel, dear sister of Mrs. M. A. Harnage, dear sister-in-law and grandmother.

Funeral Monday, July 11, at 1:30 p. m., from the Catholic chapel, 1107-08 Hamilton avenue, to the Catholic cemetery, Mount Carmel (Ill.) papers please copy. (c)

LARKIN, WILLIAM T.—Of 4041 North Newstead avenue, entered into rest Sunday, July 9, 1932, at 10 p. m., beloved husband of Mrs. L. A. Larkin, dear father of William, John and Joseph, dear brother of Mrs. M. A. Harnage, dear brother-in-law and grandfather.

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Funeral Monday, July 11, at 1:30 p. m., from the Catholic chapel, 1107-08 Hamilton avenue, to the Catholic cemetery, Mount Carmel (Ill.) papers please copy. (c)

LOST AND FOUND

FOUND BY POLICE

Awaiting owner at 3435 S. Broadway—Card money; reward \$5.00. (c)

Miscellaneous Lost

Billfold—Lost; black; identification card; money; reward \$5.00. (c)

Handbag—Lost; black; identification card; money; reward \$5.00. (c)

Paper Handbag—Lost; black; identification card; money; reward \$5.00. (c)

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SITUATIONS—WOMEN, GIRLS

DOCTORS ASSISTANT—Experienced hospital laboratory work. Box 181, P.O.

Nurses—S. L. Practical, hospital work; to be companions; assist with household work. Address 4734 Alaska av. St. Louis 8, Mo. (c)

HELP WANTED

Men, Boys

Presser—Repair work; state of mind; Box 181, P.O.

SALESMAN WANTED

SALES MANAGER AND SOLICITOR

HELP WTD.—WOMEN, GIRLS

FOR SALE—WANTED

BOATS & LAUNCHES WANTED

BUILDING MATERIAL

CLOTHING WANTED

HORSES AND VEHICLES

JEWELRY, GOLD, SILVER

MACHINE SHOP FOR SALE

MISCELLANEOUS FOR SALE

TYPENITERS

HOUSEHOLD GOODS FOR SALE

RADIO

AUTOMOBILES

COACHES FOR SALE

Coupons For Sale

Readers For Sale

YOU NEED NO CASH

Trucks For Sale

CONVALESCENT HOMES

CONVALESCENT HOMES

CONVALESCENT HOMES

ROOMS AND BOARD

ROOMS WITH BOARD—CITY

North

South

West

South

South

South

South

South

RED SOX 4, BROWNS 2; PHILLIES 6, CARDINALS 2

ALEXANDER'S HOME RUN IN 8TH INNING BREAKS TIE

NOT SO GOOD

By James M. Gould.

RED SOX—Johnson doubled to center, scoring Alexander.

PHILLIES—Bartlett singled to left, scoring Haines.

Baseball Scores

Table with 2 columns: Team, Score

Table with 2 columns: Team, Score

Table with 2 columns: Team, Score

Table with 2 columns: Team, Score

Cooper Scores 71 for Last 18 to Total 290 To Win Canadian Open

CATCHER DICKEY IS FINED \$1000; SUSPENSION TO LAST 31 DAYS

By the Associated Press.

By the Associated Press.

By the Associated Press.

Man O'War, Here I Come —By Pa



EQUIPOISE

At Kenilworth.

At Fort Erie.

At Arlington.

HAINES BATTED OUT IN FIFTH; WATKINS POLES A HOME RUN

By J. Roy Stockton.

By the Associated Press.

By the Associated Press.

By the Associated Press.

BRUNDAGE DISAPPROVES EXEMPTION OF ATHLETES FROM TRIALS

WOULD NOT BE FAIR TO OTHER OLYMPIC HOPES, OFFICIAL SAYS

Starters Blamed For Fast Times of Coast Sprinters

By the Associated Press.

SANTA CRUZ, Cal., July 9.—WESTERN track stars were faced today with the assertion of Tom Keane of Syracuse University, United States Olympic team coaching staff member, made here, that they were responsible for the record-breaking times made by California runners.

"It will take California a long while to learn some of its sprinters can't run as fast as they have been credited," Keane declared. He accused Western starters of failing to hold runners on their marks and explained he had no fault to find with the timers.

"I have always positively declared," Keane said, "that a man never lived who could run 100 yards in nine and five-tenths seconds."

By the Associated Press.

CHICAGO, July 9.—Regardless of the reasons advanced for making concessions to some of America's super-athletes, such as Big Ben Eastman, the prospects point to considerable verbal warfare before the Stanford runner or any other Olympic ace are granted exemption from the final track and field tryouts, booked for Palo Alto July 15-16.

In an interview today with the Associated Press, Avery Brundage, president of the American Olympic Committee, indicated he expected strong opposition to the suggestion that Eastman be exempted from qualifying for the 400-meter run and required to try out only for the 400 meters.

"I have no doubt there are good reasons for exempting Eastman, as I understand Lawson Robertson has recommended," Brundage said. "The records conclusively show the Stanford star is in a class by himself at the half-mile distance or its equivalent, but the American Olympic Committee has adopted the try-out system as a definite policy. I foresee all kinds of dispute and difficulty if we make exceptions."

Seek Out Exemptions. President Brundage disclosed that, in addition to Eastman, it has been urged Frank Wyckoff, Southern California sprinter, be exempted from the tryouts and that Jim Stewart, U. S. C. all-around ace, be included in the decathlon squad because of his inability to compete in the final tryouts in Chicago. Stewart was a place-winner in the 1928 decathlon at Amsterdam. Wyckoff, intercollegiate champion, also is a veteran of the last American Olympic team.

"If we started to make exceptions, where would we stop, without considering all justifiable claims?" asked Brundage. "In every section of the country there are outstanding stars. How can we say we will exempt some and not others?"

President Brundage disclosed that, in addition to Eastman, it has been urged Frank Wyckoff, Southern California sprinter, be exempted from the tryouts and that Jim Stewart, U. S. C. all-around ace, be included in the decathlon squad because of his inability to compete in the final tryouts in Chicago. Stewart was a place-winner in the 1928 decathlon at Amsterdam. Wyckoff, intercollegiate champion, also is a veteran of the last American Olympic team.

"I point this out merely to show you how we are between two fires of criticism. The committee will be criticised if it doesn't favor certain stars and criticised if it does. The logical course, then, is to stand on the results of the tryouts."

Brundage regards the talk of overworking some of the outstanding American Olympic candidates as so much "poppycock." Most of them, he asserted, need all the work they can get in the trials to keep in good condition.

Brooksmith at Palo Alto. By the Associated Press.

PALO ALTO, Cal., July 9.—America's track and field stars who aspire to enter the Olympic games continued to arrive here today in preparation for the final trials and National A. A. U. meet July 15 and 16.

Speculation among observers of the athletes' workouts centered on the outcome of the 400-meter duel between Bill Carr of Pennsylvania and Ben Eastman of Stanford. Carr defeated Eastman in the 400-yard race at the intercollegiate 4-A meet in Berkeley last Saturday. Eastman was timed at 53.5 for the furious twice yesterday.

Two Indiana long-distance stars, Henry Brocksmith and Charlie Hornbostel, were among the cinder burners trying out the track, but have announced no times for practice runs.

A total of 155 feet was reported by Paul Jessup, world's discus champion.

Sport Salad

Frankie Frisch.

THE baseball scribes, in lieu of cash, have been given the Fordham Flash.

A fine electric lamp. His batting lamps are far from dim. But still a spare, or extra, light. His style will never cramp.

The scribes, in 1931, had voted Mr. Frisch's son to be the N. L.'s best. And on July 17, The scribes and parishers convene. To honor our Beau Geste.

Though in the harness 13 years. A spry and youthful he appears. As though a young recruit. He's been in championships galore. And hopes to be in many more. Before he checks his suit.

Waddaya Mean, Ripe?

Jack Dempsey says he wants to fight Jack Sharkey when the time is "ripe." If Jack waits for the time to get ripe he will be so over-ripe himself that the passing breeze from a boxing glove will bring him to the ground.

Jack thinks that when the time is ripe. The "Gob" for him would be a pipe.

But boxing fans are not so sure. As Jack himself is quite mature.

Two important questions have been decided at Sportsman's Park this week. First, when is a home run not a home run? Answer. When the umpire says it isn't. Second, when is a two-bagger a home run? Answer. When the umpire says it is.

"32 Hurt Celebrating Independence Day."

What this country needs is repair, or modification of the "fourth" amendment. Firecrackers of more than 4 per cent dynamite content are a menace to life and limb.

The indiscriminate sale of fireworks to minors is as dangerous as the sale of fireworks to adults.

Nobody objects to the kiddies taking their fireworks in moderation but too much T. N. T. is what sends the youth of our nation to the hospital.

Let our motto be "temperance in everything" and "safety first" our watchword. In hoc signo vinces.

"Favors No Tax on Asphalt."

That ought to pave the way to prosperity.

The debut of Scharen, the Browns' new third baseman, was a pronounced success. We don't know how it is pronounced but the debutant, Douthett, who is still calling Douthett, Douthett, and Spohrer, Spohrer will take care of that.

"Trading Without Using Cash."

No trade in kind we'll now commence. The money standard common sense. We'll swap three eggs as good as new.

For a loaf of bread or, what have you?

"Wed 33 Years Seeks Divorce."

Those trial marriages never work out.

"Bootleggers Testify Against Eastman."

X marks the spot where they try the X-Mayor.

McMillen Throws Zarnas.

NEW YORK, July 9.—Jim McMillen, 215, Chicago, threw Jack Zarnas, 210, Ohio, in 34 minutes 40 seconds of a wrestling match at the New York Coliseum last night. Rudy Dusch, 215, Omaha, threw John Maxoz, 204, Greece, 20:20, and Gino Garibaldi, 214, Italy, threw Renato Gardini, 210, Italy, 8:40.

COLLYER'S SELECTIONS

At Latonia.

At Kenilworth.

At Fort Erie.

At Arlington.

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TODAY'S NEW YORK STOCK MARKET

(COMPLETE)
SPECIAL ASSOCIATED PRESS WIRE

NEW YORK, July 9.—Total sales today on the New York Stock Exchange amounted to 335,850 shares, compared with 310,555 yesterday, holiday a week ago and \$2,840 a year ago. Total sales from Jan. 1 to date were 180,272,187 shares, compared with 247,295,127 a year ago and 503,569,032 two years ago.

Following is a complete list of transactions giving sales, high, low, close and net changes:

Stocks and Bonds	High	Low	Close	Net Change
Am. Bond	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	0
Am. Bond	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	0
Am. Bond	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	0
Am. Bond	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	0
Am. Bond	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	0

STOCK MARKET AVERAGES

Index	High	Low	Close	Net Change
Dow Jones	210.12	209.88	210.00	+0.12
Am. Bond	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	0
Am. Bond	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	0
Am. Bond	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	0
Am. Bond	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	0

STOCK PRICE TEND.

Stocks	Advances	Declines	Unchanged	Total
Advances	144	112	730	1006
Declines	144	112	730	1006
Unchanged	144	112	730	1006
Total	144	112	730	1006

By the Associated Press.

NEW YORK, July 9.—A ripple of buying in the packing stocks, but mostly in the lower levels of the market, was the feature of the two-hour session today. The market was quiet in the morning, but after the opening of the two-hour session, a ripple of buying was seen in the lower levels of the market. The market was quiet in the morning, but after the opening of the two-hour session, a ripple of buying was seen in the lower levels of the market.

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UNFILLED U. S. STEEL ORDERS

DECREASE 142,394 TONS

By the Associated Press.

NEW YORK, July 9.—Unfilled orders of United States Steel Corporation decreased 142,394 tons during June to a total of 2,024,768 tons. This was the fifteenth consecutive monthly decrease and established a new record low since the corporation has been reporting unfilled orders in the packing is usually recorded in June. Over the last few years the tonnage drop from May to June has averaged around 100,000 tons.

By the Associated Press.

SHORT INTEREST IN STOCKS

UP 71,150 SHARES IN JUNE

By the Associated Press.

NEW YORK, July 9.—The short interest in the New York Stock Exchange increased 71,150 shares during June to a total of 2,121,783 shares as of July 1, 1932, according to a report of the New York Stock Exchange.

By the Associated Press.

FOREIGN MARKETS AT A GLANCE

LONDON, July 9.—Prices on the London Stock Exchange were firm on the outcome of the Lauanue conference, although dealings were moderate, and the closing was steady.

By the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, July 9.—Revenue

freight loadings for the week ending July 2 were announced today by the American Railway Association as totaling 483,272 cars, a decrease of 17,113 cars from the preceding week.

By the Associated Press.

STOCK LOANING PREMIUMS

By the Associated Press.

NEW YORK, July 9.—The following table shows the stock loaning premiums for the week ending July 2, 1932, as reported by the New York Stock Exchange.

By the Associated Press.

SAVINGS DEPOSITORS

By the Associated Press.

SECURITY

By the Associated Press.

By the Associated Press.

By the Associated Press.

By the Associated Press.

By the Associated Press.

By the Associated Press.

By the Associated Press.

By the Associated Press.

ST. LOUIS STOCKS

By the Associated Press.

ST. LOUIS STOCK EXCHANGE.

NEW YORK, July 9.—The week's action on the local bourse was quiet. Wag-

ner, Brown Shoe Co. has retired and cancelled 1375 shares of its preferred stock, leaving 33,000 shares outstanding.

By the Associated Press.

JOINT STOCK LAND BANK BONDS

By the Associated Press.

NEW YORK, July 9.—Joint Stock Land Bank bonds bid and asked prices were as follows:

By the Associated Press.

HOG MARKET IS STEADY

TO A SHADE LOWER

By the Associated Press.

EAST ST. LOUIS, Ill., July 9 (U. S. Department of Agriculture)—Hogs were quiet to a shade lower; practical-

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COTTON MARKET CLOSES

14 TO 18 POINTS LOWER

By the Associated Press.

NEW YORK, July 9.—Favorable weather reports and a decline in the price of cotton futures were reflected by more active trading in cotton today. Prices eased to a

moderate decline, and the market was

quiet in the morning, but after the opening of the two-hour session, a ripple of buying was seen in the lower levels of the market.

By the Associated Press.

NEW ORLEANS COTTON

By the Associated Press.

NEW ORLEANS, July 9.—Cotton futures closed steady at 14 to 18 points lower.

By the Associated Press.

FINANCIAL NOTES

By the Associated Press.

NEW YORK, July 9.—Continuing its re-

organization of the New York Central Railroad, the New York Central Railroad

announced today that it had received

approval from the Federal Reserve Board

for the issuance of \$100,000,000 of

preferred stock, which will be used

for the purpose of financing the

reconstruction of the railroad.

By the Associated Press.

CORPORATION STATEMENTS

By the Associated Press.

NEW YORK, July 9.—Continental Bank

announced today that it had received

approval from the Federal Reserve Board

for the issuance of \$100,000,000 of

preferred stock, which will be used

for the purpose of financing the

reconstruction of the railroad.

By the Associated Press.

CLEARINGS, MONEY AND SILVER

By the Associated Press.

NEW YORK, July 9.—Clearinghouse

announced today that it had received

approval from the Federal Reserve Board

for the issuance of \$100,000,000 of

preferred stock, which will be used

for the purpose of financing the

reconstruction of the railroad.

By the Associated Press.

BUTTER, EGGS AND POULTRY

By the Associated Press.

ST. LOUIS, July 9.—Heavy hogs

were higher at 15c; light hogs at 14c;

medium hogs at 13c; medium hogs

at 12c; medium hogs at 11c; medium

hogs at 10c; medium hogs at 9c;

medium hogs at 8c; medium hogs at 7c;

medium hogs at 6c; medium hogs at 5c;

medium hogs at 4c; medium hogs at 3c;

medium hogs at 2c; medium hogs at 1c;

medium hogs at 0c; medium hogs at 0c;

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EARNINGS AND DIVIDENDS

Orders, factory productions and other business items.

By the Associated Press.

NEW YORK, July 9.—The

earnings and dividends of the

companies in the

market were

quiet in the morning, but after the opening of the two-hour session, a ripple of buying was seen in the lower levels of the market.

By the Associated Press.

WHEAT CLOSING

By the Associated Press.

ST. LOUIS, July 9.—The wheat

market was quiet in the morning, but after the opening of the two-hour session, a ripple of buying was seen in the lower levels of the market.

By the Associated Press.

INVESTMENT TRUSTS

By the Associated Press.

NEW YORK, July 9.—The

investment trusts in the

market were

quiet in the morning, but after the opening of the two-hour session, a ripple of buying was seen in the lower levels of the market.

By the Associated Press.

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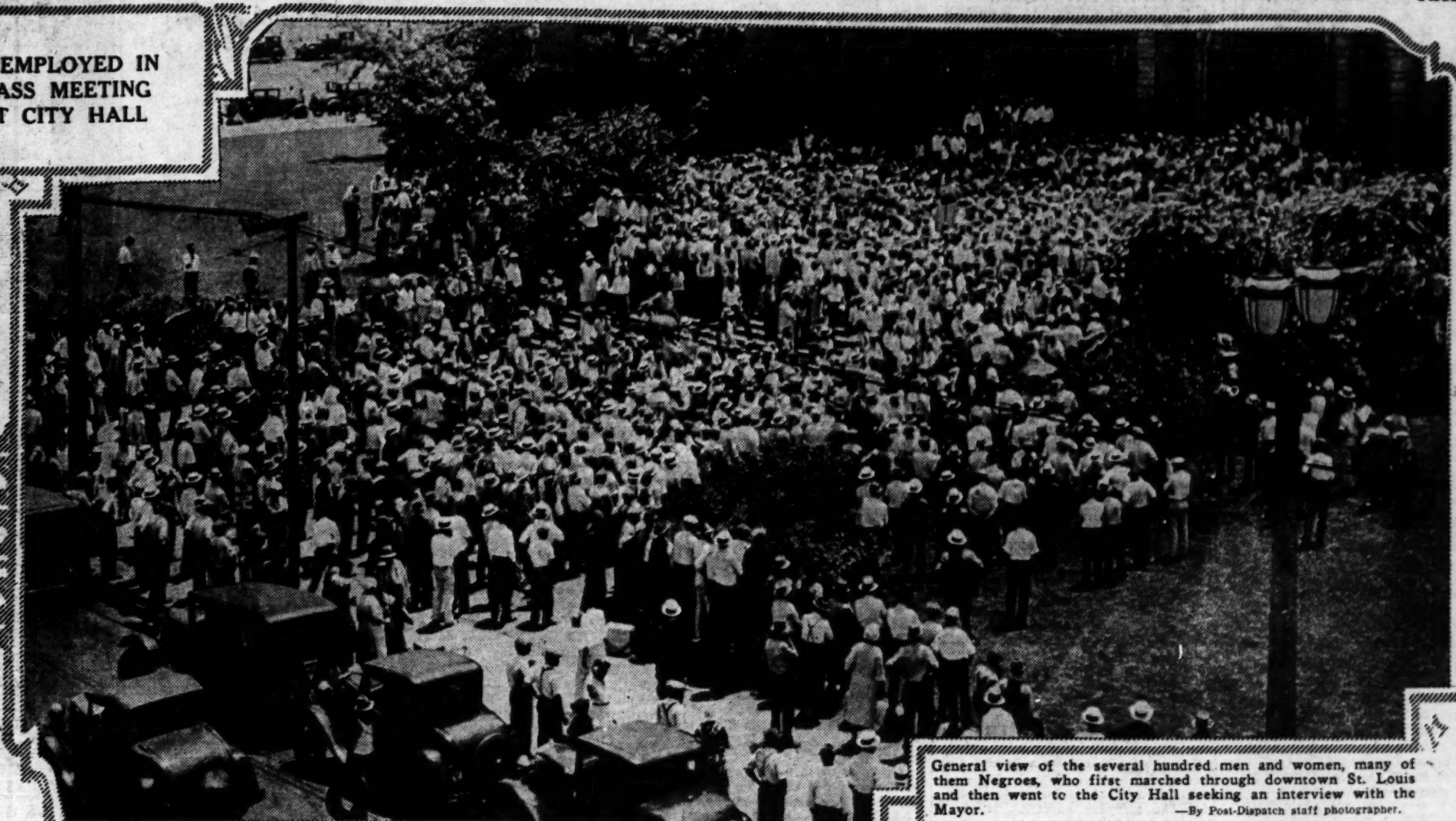
SATURDAY, JULY 9, 1932.

SATURDAY, JULY 9, 1932.

PAGE 10



UNEMPLOYED IN
MASS MEETING
AT CITY HALL



General view of the several hundred men and women, many of them Negroes, who first marched through downtown St. Louis and then went to the City Hall seeking an interview with the Mayor.

—By Post-Dispatch staff photographer.



Miss Phyllis Harding, veteran of three Olympics in swimming events, now in Los Angeles for international contests.



OVER A
FLAMING BARRIER



GRANDMOTHER
THE VICTOR

Mrs. Mabel Bassett, Commissioner of Charities of Oklahoma and vigorous foe of Gov. Murray, led more than a score of men, including those favored by Alfalfa Bill, in primary for Congressman at-large. She will be candidate in run-off with "Will Rogers."



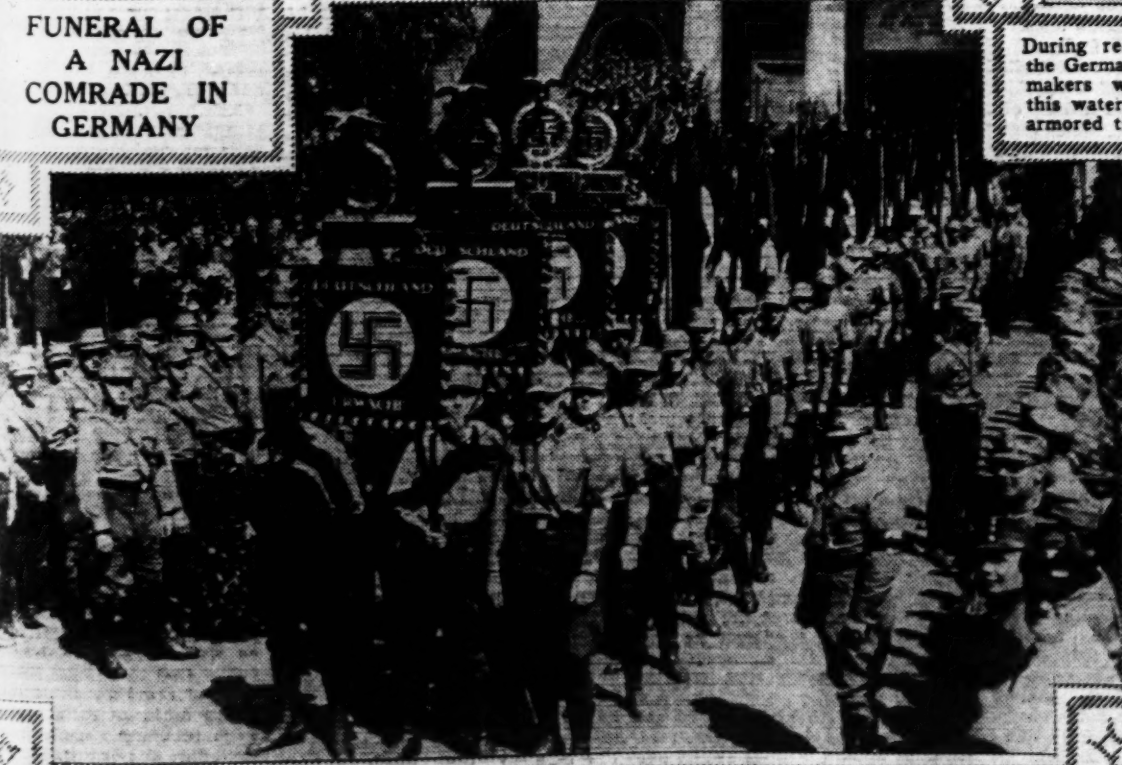
PLANE OF ODD DESIGN



STREAM OF WATER
FOR BERLIN RIOTERS

Vincent Armstrong and Ted Wade taking their mounts across a burning rail at recent horse show in Greenwich, Conn.

FUNERAL OF
A NAZI
COMRADE IN
GERMANY



Scene in Berlin when followers of Hitler, wearing their new uniforms, and displaying many banners and flags, did honor to Holmut Koster, slain in recent disturbance.

During recent disturbance in the German capital the trouble makers were dispersed with this water gun mounted on an armored truck.

AFTER A NEW FLIGHT RECORD



Miss Leslie Mant, only 17 years old, of Putney, England, who has been flying since she was 13, is now completing arrangements to make air journey to South Africa. Seven days is the present mark for solo flight to Cape Town.



CHERRY PIE FOR THE PRESIDENT

Miss Caroline Hazard, Michigan cherry queen, photographed as she presented to Mr. Hoover, on the White House grounds, a huge pie baked especially for him.

If you ask my Opinion

—Martha Carr—

DEAR MRS. CARR: Six years ago, through a mutual friend, I met a young man who was here on business at that time he took me out twice a week and was very nice to me, but he didn't interest me because at that time my thoughts were on another young man with whom I had been going for several months. This young man spoke to me concerning marriage several times; said that he would like to have a home of his own and he thought the majority of people felt the same way, etc., but I didn't express my views in the matter as I didn't want to encourage him. After his return to his home he sent me a box of candy and also wrote, saying that he had enjoyed myself very much in my company. I wrote him a rather formal letter, thanking him for the candy and the good times he had shown me, but didn't say anything that would infer that I wished to continue the acquaintance. I am now 24 years old and see things differently. Do you think it would be all right for me to drop him a friendly line and see if he desires to renew the acquaintance? He lives in a large and interesting city and at the time he was here, told me if I ever visited in that city to look him up and he would be glad to take me around. It would be possible for me to visit that city, but I don't like to do that just for the purpose of seeing him. I happen to know that he still lives in the same place and think he is still single, although I am not sure.

AN ADMIRER.

You surely must have some interest in common which might make an excuse for sending him a clipping, a book, a magazine or some trivial story. I think it might be shock to him to receive a letter from you right out of a clear sky; so it would be best simply to use a pretext. If you care to go to his city, certainly there would be other interests for you there, besides seeing him. Be clever and find one.

DEAR MRS. CARR: I am a stranger in St. Louis and wish to get acquainted with honest, refined middle-aged people. I know any way you know of to help me to meet them?

J. D. F.

I always advise strangers to make their acquaintance first through the church. And recently I have been told of the Friendly Club, which meets every Sunday at Barr Library, Jefferson and Lafayette avenues, at 2:30 o'clock in the afternoon.

DEAR MARTHA CARR: Friends and I have formed a quartet. We sing by ear and wish you would tell us some way to develop our voices. Is there anything that can be used to strengthen these individual voices?

M. R. N.

There is no medicine, except possibly a throat wash to use for an irritated throat, that will help in your singing. It is more likely to injure the voice, which is delicate and must not be overworked. If you begin by singing too long or too loudly, you will defeat your own plans. And each of you, provided the voice is correctly placed, would better practice a simple scale alone every day, but not full voice. Do it regularly every day, but not long. Gradually your voice will grow. It is easy to injure the voice without proper instruction.

DEAR MARTHA CARR: I am a bride and have received a number of presents as wedding gifts. Is it improper to send a printed card of thanks?

MATILDA G.

A printed card of thanks is not good form to use for any purpose. The engraved mourning card is often used expressing the appreciation of the family for sympathy and attentions of friends, after a death, for the reason that the acquaintance may be so large and the family in such distress that personal letters and notes are not expected.

Write a personal note to each one who sent a gift.

DEAR MRS. CARR: I want you to help me select dress for best wear. I have about all the sports clothes I need. I have been thinking of a blue or pink organdie with small sleeves and a medium neck line. Do you think this would serve the purpose? I have a blue felt hat with brim four inches wide, would this serve? I don't like real wide brims. I think they look foolish after the sun has gone down.

DUMB BELL.

The organdie would be very pretty; the wide felt is not so much worn with summer evening dress as they were. This year they are light straw. However, if you do not care for the wide brim, a little toque or a hat with just a bit of brim, the shade of your dress or white would be pretty.

Letters intended for this column must be addressed to Martha Carr at the St. Louis Post-Dispatch. Mrs. Carr will answer all questions of general interest, but, of course, cannot give advice on matters of a purely legal or medical nature. Those who do not care to have their letters published may enclose an addressed and stamped envelope for a personal reply.

Once A GRAND DUKE

Nicholas II, Modest and Kind, but Ignorant of Governmental Affairs and Incompetent to Fight Forces of Destruction, Was a Mere Puppet in Hands of His Reactionary Uncles.

— By ALEXANDER —
Former Grand Duke of Russia.

PEOPLE die every day, and we should not attach any undue historical importance to the death of a man we loved, but the passing of Alexander III decided the ultimate fate of the Russian Empire. Everyone in the crowd of relatives, physicians, courtiers and servants gathered around his now lifeless body realized that our country had lost the only support which kept it from falling down a precipice. Nobody understood it clearer than Nicky. For the first and last time in my life I saw tears in his blue eyes. He took me by the arm and led me downstairs into his room. We embraced and cried together. He could not collect his thoughts. He knew he was the Emperor now, and the weight of this terrifying fact crushed him.

"Sandro, what am I going to do," he exclaimed pathetically. "What is going to happen to me, to you, to Xenia, to Alex, to mother, to all of Russia? I am not prepared to be Czar. I never wanted to become one. I know nothing of the business of ruling. I have no idea of even how to talk to the Ministers. Will you help me, Sandro?"

Help him! I, who knew even less than he did of governmental affairs, I could have advised him on questions pertaining to the navy, but the rest! . . . I tried to quiet him, mentioning the names of the persons on whom he could rely, although in my heart I felt that his despair was only too well founded and that we all were facing an imminent catastrophe.

ried him in her arms only yesterday. In 1890, with but four years standing between him and the throne, Nicholas II was sent on a voyage around the world, presumably to complete his education. We met in Colombo on the island of Ceylon. The message announcing his arrival reached me in the heart of the jungles while chasing a pack of elephants. I must have appeared wild to him with my three weeks' growth of beard, tales of dangerous encounters and trophies of the big hunt spread on the deck on my yacht Tamara. The stillness of the tropical night interrupted once in a while by the cries of the frightened monkeys made him unusually talkative. He envied my thrilling vacation. He found no pleasure in traveling as he did, aboard a battle cruiser flying the standard of the heir apparent to the crown of Russia.

"My trip is senseless," he said.

THE first two days in Moscow gave the lie to the gloomy prophetic spring weather, ancient city decorated with flags, bells ringing from the domes of 1600 churches, cheering multitudes, the young Czarina radiant in her crown, scores of European royalty driving in their spectacular carriages—no official planning could have created the effect of this spontaneous rejoicing.

In accordance with the program, the distribution of the gifts to the population was to take place at 11 o'clock on the morning of the third day of the festivities. All night long the ever-increasing groups of peasants and workers were gathering in the narrow approaches to the Khodynka Field roped off by a thin cordon of police. By sunrise not less than 500,000 people stood packed within a few city blocks pushing their way ahead and exerting considerable pressure on a lonely squadron of bewildered Cossacks. For some mysterious reason the impression prevailed that the Government had underestimated the number of the celebrants and that the majority would be found to return home empty-handed.

The pale light of dawn disclosed pyramids of large cups with imperial monograms mounted on especially constructed stands. A mighty roar came from the crowd. In an instant the Cossacks were lifted in the air together with their horses, and everybody surged forward.

"For God's sake, careful, careful," shouted the commanding officer, pointing toward the field. "It is full of ditches and trenches."

HIS gesture was taken for an invitation. Few, if any, remembered that the Khodynka Field provided in ordinary times a training ground for a battalion of engineers. The people running in front understood their fatal error, but by then it would have been too late to stop the stampede. They fell into ditches, one on top of the other, many clutching their children, many fighting and cursing.

Five thousand people were killed, a still greater number wounded and mutilated. At 3 o'clock in the afternoon we drove on our way wagons, and I asked the Emperor before leaving St. Petersburg, "that Uncle Sergei realizes the difficulty of the task?"

He made a gesture of impatience, and I said, "Of course, he does. Please, Sandro, try to be fair to Uncle Sergei."

17, 1888, the whole nation witnessed a still bigger display of that Herculean strength when the Emperor saved his children and relatives by holding on to his shoulders the roof of a wrecked dining car in the train derailed by the revolutionaries. The world gasped. The hero himself remained indifferent, but the terrific strain did affect his kidneys. On Oct. 20, 1894, Nicky and I stood on the veranda of the beautiful palace in Livadia armed with bags of oxygen and watching the end of the Colossus. Even the salty sea air failed to restore the life spent in one continuous effort to prevent the revolution from following its merciless course. He died as he lived, a bitter enemy of re-sounding phrases, a confirmed hater of melodrama. Just muttered a short prayer and kissed his wife.

THE fiancée of the new Czar, Princess Alix of Hesse-Darmstadt, had arrived from Germany on the eve of the death of Alexander III. The Minister of the Imperial Court was too excited to think of ordering a special train and she traveled as an ordinary passenger. Taken to the Palace Chapel of Livadia, she was baptized according to the rites of the Greek Orthodox Church. The wedding was performed in St. Petersburg, scarcely a week after the funeral. The honeymoon consisted of attending two masses a day and receiving visits of condolence. The whole thing looked grotesque. I doubt whether the greatest of theatrical producers could have staged a more appropriate prologue for the tragedy of the last Czar of Russia.

The young Empress spoke Russian with difficulty. Her predecessors used to benefit by the lapse of time between their betrothals to the future Czar and their accession to the throne. The wife of Alexander III had lived in the country for 17 consecutive years preceding her coronation, but Princess Alix was given exactly 96 hours to study the language and get acquainted with the national customs. Unable to grasp the relative standing of the innumerable courtiers she made errors, irrelevant in themselves but tantamount to formidable crimes in the eyes of St. Petersburg society. It frightened her and created marked reserve in her treatment of visitors. This in turn gave circulation to comparisons between the friendly and the cold.

"That Uncle Sergei knows it all just as well as you do, if not better."

I bowed my way out.

THE first two days in Moscow gave the lie to the gloomy prophetic spring weather, ancient city decorated with flags, bells ringing from the domes of 1600 churches, cheering multitudes, the young Czarina radiant in her crown, scores of European royalty driving in their spectacular carriages—no official planning could have created the effect of this spontaneous rejoicing.

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In accordance with the program, the distribution of the gifts to the population was to take place at 11 o'clock on the morning of the third day of the festivities. All night long the ever-increasing groups of peasants and workers were gathering in the narrow approaches to the Khodynka Field roped off by a thin cordon of police. By sunrise not less than 500,000 people stood packed within a few city blocks pushing their way ahead and exerting considerable pressure on a lonely squadron of bewildered Cossacks. For some mysterious reason the impression prevailed that the Government had underestimated the number of the celebrants and that the majority would be found to return home empty-handed.

The pale light of dawn disclosed pyramids of large cups with imperial monograms mounted on especially constructed stands. A mighty roar came from the crowd. In an instant the Cossacks were lifted in the air together with their horses, and everybody surged forward.

"For God's sake, careful, careful," shouted the commanding officer, pointing toward the field. "It is full of ditches and trenches."

HIS gesture was taken for an invitation. Few, if any, remembered that the Khodynka Field provided in ordinary times a training ground for a battalion of engineers. The people running in front understood their fatal error, but by then it would have been too late to stop the stampede. They fell into ditches, one on top of the other, many clutching their children, many fighting and cursing.

Five thousand people were killed, a still greater number wounded and mutilated. At 3 o'clock in the afternoon we drove on our way wagons, and I asked the Emperor before leaving St. Petersburg, "that Uncle Sergei realizes the difficulty of the task?"

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COLONEL ROMANOFF . . . hated to leave the army to become Czar.



THE CZARINA . . . her wedding was a prologue for a tragedy.

with a great deal of bitterness: "palaces and Generals are the same all the world over, and that's all I am permitted to see. I could just as well have stayed at home."

NEXT morning I rejoined my elephants and tigers while Nicholas proceeded on his way to Japan. At the railroad station of Kioto he was struck by the saber of a fanatic and would have been killed had it not been for the quickness of Prince George of Greece. His voyage of studies came to an abrupt end, leaving a sizeable scar on his head and increasing that presentiment of tragedy which first visited him on the day of his grandfather's assassination.

He longed to be back in Gatchino protected by the iron-and-steel figure of the Czar. The physical prowess of Alexander III seemed to convey a message of safety to this pale-faced heir apparent, and there was no doubt, something reassuring in the spectacle of a solid sturdy rouble being bent by the vice-like imperial thumb. On Oct.

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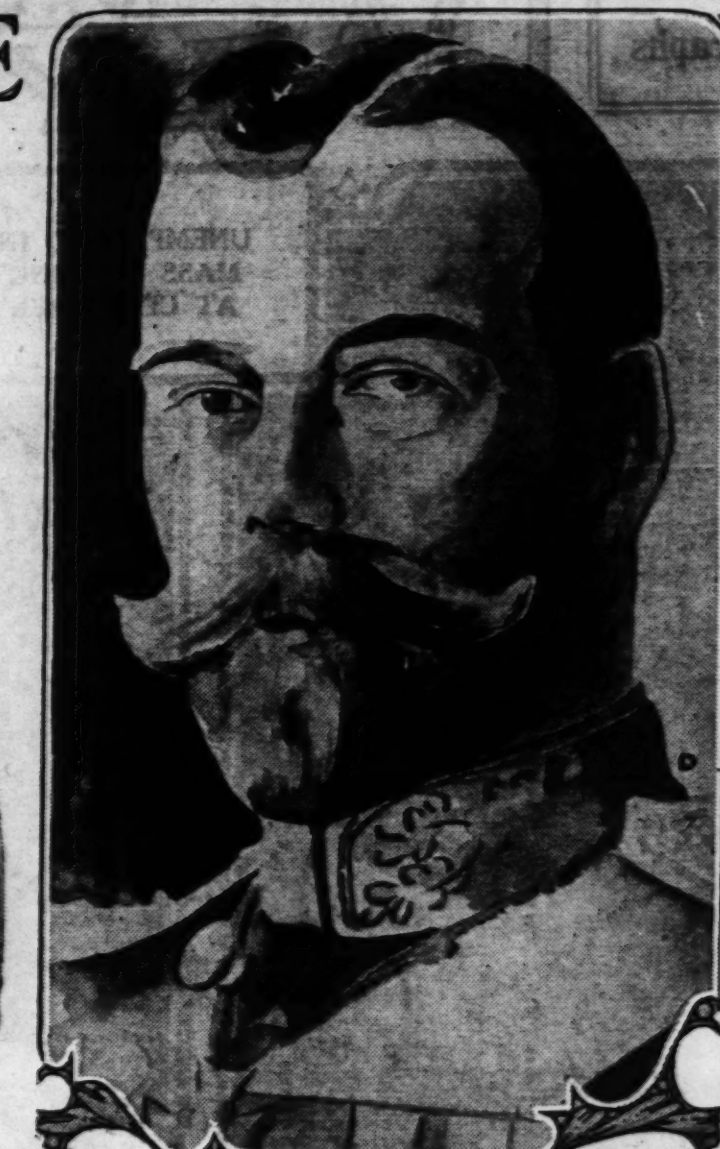
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NICHOLAS II . . . trembled when his towering uncles roared.

dismissal of Grand Duke Sergei and the calling off of all festivities. A painful scene ensued. The elder grand dukes rallied around Uncle Sergei.

"Don't you see, Nicky," said Uncle Alexis, "that the 'Michael' (the intimate name given to us, the sons of Grand Duke Michael) are inclined to play the radical grandstand. They are openly siding with the revolution. They are trying to get the Moscow governorship for one of their own."

My brother, Grand Duke Nicholas Michailovich, answered this infantile remark by a long, clear-cut speech. He explained all the horror of the situation. He evoked the shadows of the French sovereigns dancing in the Paris of Versailles and ignoring the signs of the approaching storm. He appealed to the heart of the Emperor.

"Remember, Nicky," he concluded, looking him straight in the eyes, "the blood of those 5000 men, women and children will remain forever a blot on your reign. You cannot revive the dead, but you must show your sympathy with their families. Do not let the enemies of the regime say that the young Czar danced while his murdered subjects were taken to the Potter's Field."

That night Nicholas II attended a big ball given by the French Ambassador. The broad smile on the face of Grand Duke Sergei led the foreigners to believe that the Romanoffs had lost their fear of the dancing commenced, thus committing the gravest breach of etiquette and making Uncle Alexis exclaim with venom: "There go the four imperial followers of Robespierre!"

Nicholas II spent the first 10 years of his reign sitting behind a massive desk in the palace and listening with near-awe to the well-rehearsed belittling of his towering uncles. He dreamt to be left alone with them. In the presence of witnesses his opinions were accepted as orders, but the instant the door of his study closed on the outsider—down on the table would go with a bang the weighty fist of Uncle Alexis or Uncle Nicholas.

There was really but little choice between the 250 pounds of the former packed in the resplendent uniform of the Grand Admiral of the fleet, and the six-foot-five of the latter decorated with imperial monograms and gold cords of General A. D. C.

Uncle Sergei and Uncle Vladimir developed equally efficient methods of intimidation, and the last Czar of all the Russians used to sigh deeply on hearing one of these four names announced during the busy hours of a crowded morning.

They always wanted something. Nicholas fancied himself a great warrior. Alexis ruled the waves. Sergei tried to turn Moscow into his private domain. Vladimir advocated the cause of the arts.

They all had their favorite Generals and Admirals who were supposed to be promoted ahead of the long waiting list; their ballerinas; their desire of organizing a "Russian season" in Paris; their wonderful preachers anxious to redeem the Emperor's soul; their miraculous physicians soliciting a court appointment; their clairvoyant peasants with a divine message.

By 6 o'clock in the afternoon he was worn out, subdued, disillusioned. He looked at the portrait of his father and wished he had learned to talk the language used by that formidable first country squire of Russia.

I attempted to make Nicky see the impossibilities of our relatives. Being as much his uncle as any one of the elder grand dukes and capable of matching their bright words for inch, I did not mince my words. I talked for hours. I quoted history, economics, native and foreign precedents. I failed dismally. My

voice lacked that shouting quality. I was "Sandro," the pal of his childhood, the husband of his beloved sister Xenia. He knew how to cool my temper by a joking reference to bygone days. He noticed my habit of crouching in my chair so as to look smaller. He was not afraid of me. How often while fighting for a complete reorganization of the navy run by Uncle Alexis in a manner befitting the eighteenth century, I saw him raise his shoulders in despair and regard him say in a monotone:

"I am sure he won't like it. I am telling you, Sandro, he won't stand for it."

"Well, Nicky, if such is the case, you will have to make him stand for it. You owe it to the empire."

"What can I do with him?" "Great guns, Nicky, you are the Czar. You can do whatever you feel is necessary for the protection of our national interests."

"It sounds awfully good, Sandro, but I know Uncle Alexis. He will be acting up terribly. Everybody in the palace will be certain to hear his voice."

"I have no doubts about that, but so much the better. Then you will have an excellent alibi for discharging him on the spot and refusing to grant him any further audiences."

Talks to PARENTS

By Alice Judson Pease

A Liar Reformed

A LITTLE girl who lied so much and so outrageously that one had literally to doubt her every answer came at last under the influence of a teacher of insatiable sympathy and patience.

Mother, father, playmates and other teachers, even, had called her a liar again and again, but this teacher never accused her of lying and never tried to catch her in a lie.

The little girl could not believe that her attitude was real. Perhaps the teacher was a liar too. The child tried unsuccessfully to catch her in

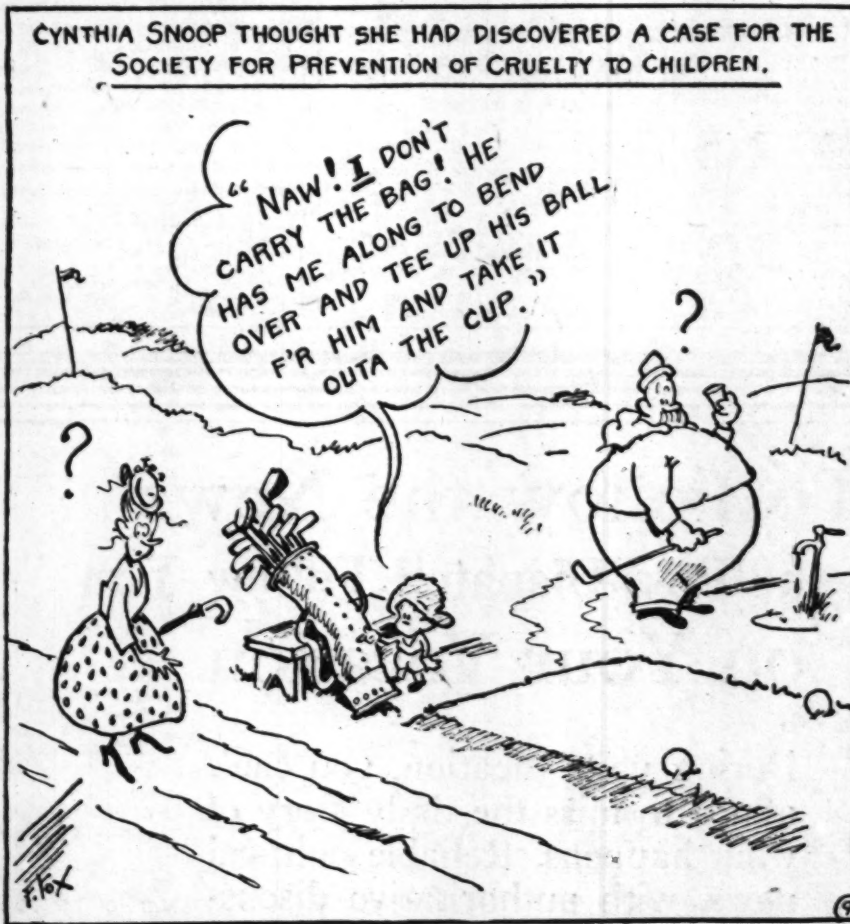
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